FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JULY 1985

Lebanon

Israeli warplanes attacked three "terrorist" bases north of Tripoli 10 July, scoring accurate hits on their targets, IDF radio announced. Two of the bases belonged to Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha's Fatah dissident organization while the other was used by Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-General Command, the radio said. Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed that a number of Palestinian officers were killed by the raids, in which the Israelis used F-16's and helicopters. The "all-but-final" casualty toll is 29 dead and 36 wounded, according to internal security sources cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

In another development in the north, a Syrian intelligence commander arrived in Tripoli to mediate an end to recent Sunni-'Alawite battles in which 30 people were killed and 90 others were injured, Radio Free Lebanon reported.

In Beirut, Lebanese diplomatic sources expressed "regret" over the U.S. House of Representatives decision to stop military and economic aid to Lebanon, describing it as "one injustice added to another," Beirut radio noted. Meanwhile, AFP cited remarks by Shaykh 'Abbas Musawi, "a spiritual and political leader of Hezbollah," on Hezbollah's policies and goals. Stressing his desire to turn Lebanon into an Islamic republic, Shaykh Musawi said that Hezbollah is financed mainly from Tehran and that it receives "directives" from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, who is Hezbollah's "supreme leader" and "spells out the movement's line." Musawi also told worshippers in a Ba'labakk mosque that Americans should be "harassed" wherever they are in Lebanon, the agency added.

Iran on Reagan's Remarks

Calling President Ronald Reagan "an imbecile and a criminal," Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi castigated Reagan for describing Iran as a country that supports terrorism, according to IRNA. In other reaction cited by Tehran radio, the Iranian Cabinet "condemned" Reagan for his remarks, while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman asserted that the United States is trying to "conceal facts" and "justify its attacks and acts of aggression."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces "completely crushed" an Iranian attack on the Al-Tib area in the southern sector early 11 July, according to a military source cited by INA. The report added that hundreds of Iranian soldiers were killed.

Earlier, the IV and II Army Corps killed or wounded more than 150 enemy troops, including four commanders, when repelling Iranian attacks 9-10 July, according to an Iraqi military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

Jewish Underground Trial

Defendants in the Jewish Underground trial were convicted of murder and attempted murder in connection with the 1983 attack on the Hebron Islamic College and other charges, Jerusalem radio announced. The radio noted that the sentencing, which is scheduled for "next week," is a "foregone conclusion" since the law provides for a mandatory life sentence for murder.

DRA-Pakistan

Rejecting Pakistan's "strong protest" carried on Karachi radio against 2 July DRA artillery attacks, the DRA Foreign Ministry decried the claims as "false and provocative allegations," Kabul radio stated. At the same time, the DRA ministry also "vigorously" condemned and protested 3 and 4 July shelling by Pakistan.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Assesses Possible Libyan Reconciliation

GF101004 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0633 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Jul (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committe, is studying a proposal for King Hassan II of Morocco to mediate to achieve a reconciliation between the PLO and Libya.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published here today said that the only obstacle to the mediation is the stipulation by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, that 'Arafat should end his support for Palestinian groups that are hostile to Libya.

PLO Receives Report of Prisoner Release in Libya

JN111135 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Jul 85 pp 1, 18

[By Tawifq 'Abid]

[Text] The legitimate Palestinian leadership has received a detailed report about the released prisoners currently present in Libya. The report says that the Libyan officials had prevented Palestinians living in the Jamahiriyah from extending any aid to prisoners belonging to the Fatah Movement who number 170 out of the 393 released, while they were allowed to extend aid to the other factions. These prisoners asked the legitimate leadership to dispatch a medical team to treat several cases, and to try to find solutions to the various security and political problems before transferring them to other places in the Arab homeland. In their report, the prisoners stated that they are living in difficult conditions due to harassment in the camp of (?Jadda'im), west of Tripoli. Therefore, the transfer should be completed as fast as possible for fear of negative occurences similar to those experienced by prisoners in the Zionist detention camps.

The report explained that Syria refused to receive any of the released prisoners.

The prisoners warned of negligence to contact those who preferred to stay in the occupied homeland, and said that failure to do so was very serious.

Finally, the report affirmed that the released prisoners would rally around their legitimate leadership and affirmed their readiness to resume the struggle to liberate the homeland and remove the nightmare of the Zionist occupation.

Palestinian Leader Says Syria Behind Camp Attacks

JN101336 Baghdad INA in English 1310 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 10, INA — Deputy speaker of the Palestinine National Council, Salim al-Za'nun said that the Syrian regime stands behind everything that is taking place not only in Lebanon, but in the Arab region as a whole.

In an interview here today with *MIR'AAT AL-UMMAH*, Kuwaiti daily, the Palestinian official stressed that the attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut had been carried out in implemention of a previous promise by Al-Asad's regime to the American Administration.

Pointing out that the Syrian regime had the first and final say on the question of attacks against Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, Mr al-Za'nun reiterated that the hireling Amal movement was the tool through which schemes of the Syrian regime were perpetrated.

Referring to the question of holding the Arab emergency summit, Mr al-Za'nun said any Arab country objecting to the convening of the Arab summit, to discuss the Palestinian question, will be committing a crime against all Arabs and against the Palestinian cause as well.

PLO Denounces Israeli Air Raids on Tripoli Camps

JN101847 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, 10 Jul (INA) — The PLO has denounced the Israeli Air Force's savage raid on the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, today. The organization said in a statement reported by the Palestinian News Agency-WAFA that the strafing was directed at civilian areas, public establishments health institutions, places of worship, and main streets of both camps. It added that many innocent old people, children, and women were killed.

The statement said that rescue work to remove debris and extinguish fires caused by the air raids is still continuing.

Palestinian Forces Attack Israelis in Janin

JN101716 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Upon instruction of the General Command, one of our combat groups launched an incendiary bomb attack against the Zionist military governor's headquarters in the city of Janin in the occupied West Bank yesterday morning.

Several Zionist soldiers were wounded in the attack. The Zionist enemy's radio admitted the operation, but declined to mention losses. It said that its forces rushed to the scene of the operation, surrounded the area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens. Our combat group returned safely to its base. Revolution until victory.

Joint Forces Detonate Booby-Trapped Cars

JN101824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The heroes of the Joint Palestinian-National Lebanese Forces have carried out two heroic operations against the Zionist occupation forces' installations and personnel and their agent militias in what the occupation forces call the security belt in southern Lebanon.

A statement by the Joint Forces Command says that its heroes detonated two boobytrapped cars near positions belonging to the occupation forces and their agent militias yesterday. The first car was detonated on the Al-Bayyadah-Al-Naqurah Bridge and the second was detonated onthe Hasbani Bridge between Marj al-Zuhur and Hasbayya. A large number of Zionist soldiers and agent elements were either killed or wounded by the explosion of the two cars. Preliminary estimates show that they numbered more than 30 people.

The Zionist enemy's radio admitted the killing of 19 of its soldiers and the wounding of 11 others, including several of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon.

A statement by the joint forces says that heroic struggler Ibtisam Harb carried out the first operation near Al-Bayyadah-Al-Naqurah Bridge, while hero Khalid Azraq carried out the second operations near Hasbani bridge. The statement affirmed that a large number of enemy and agent soldiers were killed and that two armored vehicles, six cars belonging to Zionist intelligence, and three jeeps belonging to the enemy were destroyed.

In a television interview before the operation, martyr hero Khalid Azraq said: I am an Arab martyr and believe in Lebanon and in liberating Arab Alnd, because Lebanon, as well as Palestine, is my land.

PLO Spokesman Claims Attacks in Haifa, Hebron

JN101906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1818 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, 10 Jul (INA) — The PLO today claimed responsibility for the fedayeen operation carried out against the military police station in Hafia, occupied Palestine, today.

A Palestinian military spokesman said in a statement reported by the Palestinian News Agency-WAFA that an explosive charge went off inside the control section belonging to the enemy police near the military court in Haifa, inflicting many casualties on enemy ranks. The spokesman said that the Israeli police and Army forces cordoned off the scene of the operation and detained 50 Palestinian citizens for interrogation.

Palestinian fighters also attacked an Israeli vehicle with hand-grenades in Hebron yesterday, setting the vehicle on fire and injuring its driver.

Further on Operations

GF101944 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces stated the following:

1. Our revolutionaries on 9 July attacked an enemy military vehicle using hand grenades while it was passing on the main street of Hebron city. The attack resulted in the burning of the vehicle and the driver was wounded. The Zionist security forces besieged the area and arrested tens of Palestinians citizens.

2. At 1000 today one of our fighting roups planted explosive charges inside a number of the vital enemy military positions in the city of Haifa. The group successfully left the area. At 1030 today, while the Zionist security forces were combing the military police statin at the wall of Al-Qarn in Haifa, one of the charges was discovered. Experts defused it inside the station. There were heavy material losses. [as heard] At 1130 the second charge — which was planted by our revolutionaries inside the observation post of the enemy police near the military court in Haifa — went off, resulting in a number of injuries among the enemy.

When this statement was issued at 1300 today, the Zionist army units and the police were still closing off the region of the operations and setting up roadblocks at the Haifa city entrance. They have arrested about 50 citizens to interrogate about these operations.

The revolution will continue until victory is attained.

KUWAIT

Minister on Deportation of Suspect Foreigners

GF101002 Doha QNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Jul (QNA) — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah has reemphasized that the deportations being carried out in Kuwait make no distinction between one nationality or another but includes all suspects and violators of residence permits from all countries.

In a statement to Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* published today, he added that his country welcomes every honest newcomer. However, it rejects any claim that Kuwait is deporting a particular nationality.

The Kuwaiti interior minister said that his country is seeking to preserve its security and stability, and the deportation of all those who are tempted to harm its security and stability.

The Kuwaiti interior minister's statements are in reply to what one country said that Kuwait is deporting its nationals but not the nationals of other countries. The paper did not give the name of that country.

Further on Remarks

GF101559 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 10 Jul 85 p 17

[Text] Kuwait — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir has denied that the Ministry of Interior received any message of protest from the Iranian Government concerning the continuous deportation of suspected and unwanted elements from Kuwait.

Answering a question on this matter, the minister said that as the minister of the interior he had not received anything in this regard. He said that perhaps the Iranian parties had delivered such a message through diplomatic channels or through the Foreign Ministry.

On the other hand, the minister said that the continuous measures of deportation are in the public interest. They are not confined to a certain nationality or a certain party. They represent the government's intention to maintain security and to preserve the safety of its citizens and its property, and the safety of the honest foreigners on its soil.

Tehran radio had reported that the Iranian Government delivered a protest memorandum in this regard to the Kuwaiti Government.

Committee To Cut Aid to Jordan, Syria, PLO

GF101540 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 9 Jul 85 p 5

[Excerpt] A parliamentary committee has agreed to cut back the aid packages to some Arab countries by almost 50 percent, according to local press reports. Jordan, Syria and the PLO would be affected.

The Financial and Economic Committee has "agreed in principle" to slash the aid given to Arab confrontation states, Jordan, Syria and the PLO. Although an exact figure has not been released, a 50 percent drop on present aid has been reported.

The aid to the PLO would be diverted to support the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ Urges U.S. To End Measures Against Lebanon

PM110847 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 7 Jul 85 p 3

["Political analysis" by "political editor": "Lebanon in the Face of Political Pressure"]

[Text] Lebanon's call for an Arab League meeting to discuss ways of confronting U.S. measures against Lebanon has come to confirm that Lebanon is passing through a critical stage which requires Arab unity of ranks and collective action.

The U.S. boycott of the Beirut airport is a serious precedent and constitutes a violation of international agreements at a time when the United States should, as a superpower, be shouldering its responsibility for preserving international peace and security by tackling the roots of the problem instead of imposing measures which can only lead to more tension in Lebanon.

As Lebanese political leaders emphasize, these U.S. measures are as harmful to the U.S. reputation as they are to Lebanon's economy and people. It is unwise of a superpower to try to solve the problem of so-called terrorism by imposing unjustified sanctions against all the people of a country which has suffered the tragedies and calamities of war for many years and which is still trying to end its crisis and achieve unity. This view is further supported by the fact that Lebanon adopted a clear stand from the very beginning of the hijacking episode and made concerted efforts to ensure the release and safety of the hostages. Lebanese officials never wanted to prolong the crisis because they badly needed to devote all their efforts to solving deeper and more serious problems and crises.

U.S. officials have declared that the aim of Reagan's measures, taken shortly after the release of the hostages and after statements that there would be no retaliation, was to combat terrorism, but we believe that a radical solution to the problem lies in promoting the right atmosphere in Lebanon by stopping the acts of aggression committed by Israel and its agents against Lebanese towns and villages.

Had the United States tried to help solve the problem in a practical manner in the interest of stability in Lebanon, incidents of violence could have been averted. Nobody wants violence to recur or increase every day. Since Israel is the main cause of the crisis because of its provocations and plots to keep Lebanon divided and to keep Israeli forces there, the United States will be required to stop its aid to the forces of aggression if the desired objective is to be fulfilled.

Furthermore, the U.S. measures are a violation of international treaties and could be extremely detrimental to Lebanon's economy, putting thousands of Lebanese people out of work.

There have been hijacking incidents in other parts of the world, but they were not followed by anything like the measures adopted by the United States. That is why we call on the United States to reconsider its position and to cancel the measures taken against Beirut airport.

UAE

President Sends Message to Libyan Leader

GF101210 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Jul 85

["Text" of message from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi]

[Text] Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution:

I have received your honored message in which you included the project for a charter for an Arab union. I appreciate your constant concern and sincere sentiments in the continuous search to find an honorable formula by which our Arab nation can emerge from the crisis that it is experiencing at this difficult stage which has contributed to much retreat with regard to its fateful causes, and which poses a danger to its future, independence, and sovereignty.

I fully appreciate your constant advice that our nation and its leaders should be aware of their historic role springing from entrusting pan-Arab responsibility and in confronting the challenges which threaten its security and future. If this indicates anything, it indicates your sincere sentiments and true pan-Arab feeling. You experience the aspirations and wishes of your Arab nation.

Your call for the joining of forces and efforts, has come only from your awareness of the great danger and its far-reaching effects on our nation's security and its right to a free and dignified life. Honored brother, I agree with you that there is no means by which all of us can confront the danger of Zionist aggression and the hostile schemes which it practices to control the destinies of our Arab nation except by finding a formula which will achieve unity in a manner which will secure for all of us the defense of our nation's security and existence so that it will continue to carry out its humanitarian message in upholding justice and peace.

I give my blessing to the project for a charter which you have proposed so that it will be a basis for joint Arab work, provided that it is presented at a summit meeting which will be devoted to its discussion and the adoption of the necessary resolutions on it which will be in agreement with the sincere effort that you have made. It is a constructive action which deserves full attention and appreciation.

In conclusion, I pray that God will guide your steps to success and enable you to achieve your wishes for the building of the intrinsic strength of our Arab nation so that it will be able to defend its sanctities and foil the schemes of the aggressors.

PDRY

Prime Minister Receives PFLP Official

GF101450 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas today received at his office brother Abu al-'Abd Yunus, PFLP Political Bureau member. During the meeting, they reviewed various situations and developments in the Palestinian arena, the current situation of the Arab national movement, and ways to reinforce its status and power to confront imperialist and Zionist plots aimed at its struggle on the path of liberation. Brother Prime Minister affirmed the PDRY's constant support for the Palestinian people and desire to preserve the unity and status of the Palestinian revolution, so that it can continue its legitimate struggle to regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Brother Yunus paid tribute to the PDRY stands and efforts pertaining to the Palestinian people's struggle at all stages. He stressed that the relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions are solid struggle relations.

Chairman Receives YAR Communications Minister

GF110800 Aden Doemstic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office last night Brother Ahmad Muhammad al-Anisi, minister of communications and land and air transport in the northern part of the homeland, head of the YAR side in the [word indistinct] committee and General Assembly of the joint Yemeni company for land transport, which concluded its meetings in Aden yesterday.

During the meeting Brother al-Anisi delivered a message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from his brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, dealing with unity coordination between the two parts of the homeland and the joint efforts to achieve it which serves the hopes of [word indistinct] for prosperity and progress. [Passage indistinct]

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad asked Brother al-Anisi to carry a message to his brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Brother Mahumud 'Abdallah 'Ushayash, minister of state for unity affairs, attended the meeting.

President Mubarak To Attend African Summit

NC101907 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpt] According to Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, the African foreign ministers that he met in Addis Ababa today are greatly interested in President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's participation in the African summit. Its opening session is scheduled for 18 July. Ghali added: A large number of these foreign ministers said that their presidents are looking forward to meeting President Mubarak when he goes to Addis Ababa for the summit.

France's Dumas Arrives for Official 2-Day Visit

Arrives in Cairo

NC110823 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0742 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) — French Minister of External Relations Roland Dumas arrived in Cairo this morning on a 2-day visit. Upon arrival he said that he is carrying a written message from French President Francois Mitterrand to President Husni Mubarak. He also stated that he will meet with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and will hold talks with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on the Middle East situation. He will convene a news conference at the Meredienne Hotel in Cairo tomorrow afternoon, he added. He was received at Cairo airport by Ambassador Muhsin al-Diwani from the Foreign Ministry and by French Ambassador in Cairo Pierre Hunt.

Dumas Meets With Mubarak

NC111052 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1022 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) — This morning, President Husni Mubarak received Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations, who arrived in Cairo earlier today on a 2-day visit. Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and French Ambassador in Cairo Pierre Hunt attended the meeting.

In a statement to journalists after the meeting, Dumas expressed his full appreciation of the talks he held with Mubarak. He declared that all of the problems raised during their meeting deserve full attention. Expressing his pleasure at having met with President Mubarak, he said that he benefited greatly from the meeting. He stated that they shoroughly discussed all international issues during the 90-minute meeting, particularly those related to the region, and added that no issue was ignored.

Dumas emphasized that their views were identical, while noting that Egypt and France have held identical views on many issues on various past occasions. He noted that he will inform French President Francois Mitterrand of the content of this meeting and of the extremely precise remarks made by President Mubarak on all issues under discussion. He also said that he will hold a news conference this evening following his talks with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Petroleum Minister on OPEC, Sales to Israel

NC102019 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, Egypt's minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has emphasized once again that Israel is not being granted any special terms for the purchase of Egyptian oil. He also said there are no differences between Israel's contracts for the purchase of Egyptian oil and those signed with other countries.

In an interview with the Egyptian weekly magazine *AL-MUSSAWAR*, which will be published in its Friday edition, Qandil noted: We have placed a condition on Israel. If it wants to buy Egyptian oil, it has to apply for it first. This condition is included in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, which stipulates that Israel may buy Egyptian oil, as long as it is treated like all other countries.

The Egyptian petroleum minister also said that Israel pays for its purchases of Egyptian oil in full and on time.

The minister of petroleum then reviewed Egypt's withdrawal from OPEC meetings. He pointed out that Egypt's presence at OPEC meetings as an observer came at the organization's request. This followed the success of Egypt's worldwide oil marketing policy.

He added: It was obvious from the four OPEC meetings I attended that conflicting currents exist within the organization. He said: Various parties met on the side, and we knew nothing about it. They took part in the meetings after agreeing on viewpoints that we, as observers, were unaware of.

He stated that agreements were made on the basis of political blocs — the group of Gulf States and the progressive states, for instance — and that each had its own position. These stands were different from those of the Latin American and Far Eastern nations.

The Egyptian minister of petroleum added: I have noticed that the world price of oil falls whenever the organization calls for a meeting, as both buying and selling stop. Buyers expect a drop in prices, while sellers expect an increase, and this completely disrupts the market.

The minister of petroleum declared: Since 1973, the oil-producing countries have been pampered due to the belief that they can control the world's destiny with their oil. This role has ended but the pampering has not.

Ghali To Visit Sudan for Talks With Senior Officials

NC081700 Cairo MENA in English 1650 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Jul (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Butrus Ghali leaves here at dawn tomorrow for Khartoum on a two-day visit for talks with Sudanese senior officials.

Following his visit to the Sudan, Dr. Ghali is due to proceed to Addis Ababa to lead Egypt's delegation to the meetings of the

ministerial council of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), due there on July 10, in preparation for the 21st African summit, slated to open on July 18 in the Ethiopian capital.

Albanian Minister Arrives on Private Visit

NC110910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2157 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — Mrs Vito Kapo, Albanian minister of light and food industry, arrived in Cairo this evening on a private 1-day visit to Egypt. The Albanian minister is scheduled to leave Cairo Thusday afternoon to attend the international women's conference to be held in Nairobi.

AL-JUMHURIYA Rejects Call To Extradite Numayri

NC110608 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2310 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — The *AL-JUMHURIYAH* paper stresses that the Sudanese request to Egypt to hand over former President Ja'far Numayri is a violation of Egyptian norms, traditions, and constitution, as well as signed international charters. In this respect, the paper points out that Egypt has received, welcomed, and given political asylum to more than a hundred kings, presidents, amirs, ministers, and politicians.

In an article written by its chief editor, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that in such matters Egypt is governed by its norms, traditions, and constitution. It is guided by a general principle stemming from the concepts of justice and fairness. These in turn are governed by a law of nature prohibiting the expulsion, repulsion, rejection, or extradition of anyone unable to remain in his land because of his beliefs, ideas, opinions, or political stands. This right, the author of the article adds, was confirmed by the UN Charter. It was also confirmed by the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951, which regulated and approved the status of refugees without differentiating between a king or president and an average citizen. This right was reconfirmed by the 1967 Geneva protocol.

The writer points out that Egypt guarantees, adheres to, and is proud of this right. It has even included an article in its constitution, Article 53, prohibiting the extradition of political refugees. This article applies exactly to former Sudanese President Numayri.

The author emphasizes that in the final analysis the question of Numayri and his extradition is actually different from the discussion surrounding it. It is a question concealed by other intentions, plans, and objectives. These, in full circle, are hidden by a smokescreen: Sudan's request that Egypt extradite Numayri.

Security Authorities Detain Israeli Yacht

NC102113 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1622 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Port Said, 10 Jul (MENA) — The Egyptian security authorities detained an Israeli yacht, the (*Diven Bird*) in Egyptian territorial waters this afternoon. Eight Israelis were aboard the vessel.

The Israeli yacht entered Egyptian territorial waters near Port Said this afternoon. Moshe Yaso, the vessel's captain, said that he and his wife, two of his sons, and two of his friends and their wives were sailing to Cyprus when their boat developed engine trouble. It began leaking fuel, and the wind drove the yacht into Egyptian territorial waters near Port Said.

Ahmad Nassar, the port's public prosecutor, ordered that the yacht and its crew be held until the vessel's engines are checked and the captain's statement verified.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,891

JN101839 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Comunique No 1,891 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

Let your sons' devastating blows, O glorious Iraqis, continue to hammer the heads of the tyrannical clique and let our brave men continue to mutilate the clique's remnants every day. This is the punishment for everyone who disavows peace, as well as for every agent, grudger, coveter, and criminal aggressor.

The following are the results for yesterday evening and today:

1. The enemy tried desperately at different times yesterday evening and today to approach positions of our forward units in the operational sector of the valiant IV Army Corps. Our heroic fighters confronted them with a precise firing plan and crushed all attempts. The Khomyeniite scoundrels took to their heels, leaving their dead behind.

Confirmed enemy dead are 75, including three commanders. Three tanks, 22 vehicles, 12 medium machineguns, and 9 heavy machineguns were destroyed. Seven ammunitions dups were burned. Columns of smoke and flames were seen issuing from them. God bless the brave IV Army Corps men.

2. An enemy force estimated at an infantry regiment attempted to approach positions of one of our forward untis in the operational sector of the heroic II Army Corps. Our brave men confronted it with heavy fire from their weapons and nipped the attempt in the bud, inflicting on the enemy more than 80 dead or wounded, including the commander of the attacking force. The enemy remnants took to their heels, chased by the fire of our brave sons. God bless the heroic II Army Corps men.

3. The brave air eagles carried out a series of destructive raids on enemy remnants, postiions, and equipment in the northern operational sector, destroying them. After carrying out 66 combat missions, the eagles returned to their bases safely under God's care.

4. Our powerful forward units opened fire with various weapons on enemy positions and gun emplacements in the northern operational sector, scoring direct hits. They killed eight of the enemy, destroyed six infantry positions, two heavy machingeun emplacements, and one personnel shelter and burned one ammunition depot.

5. Several formations of our forward units opened effective fire with artillery and mortars on enemy postions opposite them in the central operational sector, burning three ammunitions depots and destroying an SPG-9 gun.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 July 1985.

Iranian Offensive Repulsed

JN110615 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA) — Iranian forces attacked the Al-Tib area in the southern sector at 0400 [0000 GMT] today. INA has learned from a military source that the Iraqi forces repulsed and completely crushed the offensive, killing hundreds of Iranian soldiers, and capturing many others, including an officer.

5 Regiments 'Wiped Out'

JN110950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0943 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA) — A field military source announced a short while ago that five regiments of the 19th Khomeyni Guards Division have been completely wiped out. Iranian forces carried out an offensive against the Al-Tib area in the southern sector at dawn today. The Iraqi forces repulsed and completely crushed the offensive, killing hundreds of Iranian soldiers, and capturing others, including an officer.

Political Prisoners Reportedly Massacred in Syria

JN101258 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — The regime of traitor Hafiz al-Asad has perpetrated a new massacre by killing 50 political prisoners, including 15 Army officers, in Shaykh Miskin's prison on 10 June. Travelers arriving in Amman from Damascus said that the prison administration gathered more than 100 prisoners in the prison yard by order of traitor Hafiz al-Asad. Criminal Brigadier General Muhammad Nasif, butcher of Damascus, supervised the killing of the prisoners after committing the most hideous methods of torture against them. The travelers said that the bodies of the victims were handed over to their relatives, who were informed that they were killed because they attempted to escape from prison. They affirmed that most of the murdered victims were from Dar'a, Hamah, Homs, Aleppo, and Damascus Governerates.

Al-Asad 'To Abolish' Vice Presidential Posts

JN101657 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — Diplomats coming to Beirut from Damascus have said that the president of the Syrian regime, Hafiz al-Asad, intends to abolish the posts of the three vice presidents and to replace them with advisers. This is due to the mounting power struggle among the three vice presidents. These diplomats explained that the power struggle among Al-Asad's three vice presidents may prompt him to expedite abolishing these posts.

These diplomats revealed that a number of procedures in this regard have been carried out. Hafiz al-Asad has limited 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's powers, stripped him of the authority to supervise the regime's foreign policy and the Foreign Ministry and confined him to following up developments in the Lebanese arena.

Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah has been assigned very secondary tasks concerning supervision in the area of education.

Reports point out that Faruq al-Shar' is receiving instructions from Hafiz al-Asad directly without consulting Khaddam. Diplomats say that confining Khaddam to following up Lebanese and Palestinian affairs is aimed at holding him responsible for the Lebanese tragedy, including the camps war and the conspiracy against the Palestinian revolution.

Egyptian Manpower Minister, Delegation Arrive
JN101203 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1132 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jul (INA) — Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, Egyptian minister of state for manpower and training and president of the Egyptian general trade union federation, arrived here today. He is leading a workers delegation on a working visit to Iraq that is to last several days. The delegation will hold talks with the officials in the Iraqi general trade union federation onmeans of promoting labor and cultural cooperation between the two countries and the role of the Arab working class during the present stage.

Iranian Opposition Statement on Khomeyni Gunmen
JN101601 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] London — A statement issued by the Iranian opposition movement has disclosed that gunmen from the KhomeyniGuards took part in acts of murder, violence, and terrorism in Lebanon. The statement, issued in London yesterday, says that these gunmen joined the militias of the renegade Amal movement in attacking Palestinian camps in Beirut. The statement adds that the Khomeyni regime has recently trained and equipped Khomeyni Guard groups for carrying out acts of sabotage in neighboring countries.

The Iranian opposition movement says that it has recently obtained an Iranian document showing that Khomeyni Guard groups are to be dispatched to Saudi Arabia to carry out acts of sabotage during the pilgrimage.

ROK Envoy Pong Tu-wan Continues Visit to Amman

Meets Al-Rifa'i, Al-Fayiz

JN101244 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Pong Tu-wan, head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the ROK National Assembly, in his office this afternoon. During the meeting, they reviewed the current bilateral relations and ways to promote these relations that are based on bilateral friendship and cooperation. The ROK ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz received Pong Tu-Wan, ROK president's special envoy and head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the ROK National Assembly, today. Al-Fayiz explained Jordan's view that calls for convening an international peace conference with the participation of all sides to the conflict, including the PLO and the UN Security Council permanent member-states. He also explained Jordan's stand twoard finding a peaceful solution that is based on the principle of land in exchange for peace.

The speaker of the House of Representatives explained Jordan's view toward all territorial and international aspects of the current Arab position, and toward the developments of the Palestine question. He also reviewed the dimensions of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move in the European arena, which is aimed at acheiving a peaceful and just settlement of the Palestine question in light of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement stemming from the spirit of Fes summit resolutions and international legitimacy. Al-Fayiz explained the dimensions of the Palestine question, affirming that acheiving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the only guarantee for its stability, and that Jordan, which lives with all the cause's dimensions, has always believed that guaranteeing Palestinian people's legitimate rights is the sole way to achieve peace in the region.

The speaker of the House of Representatives reviewed the danger of Israel accelerating its settlement policies in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, policies that are aimed at obliterating the Arab demographic features and Palestinian rights, imposing a fait accompli, and deporting Arab inhabitants from their lands. Al-Fayiz praised the current relations of friendship between Jordan and the ROK, and the development witnessed in all fields.

Confers With Foreign Minister

JN101525 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, 10 Jul (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Pong Tu-wan, head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the ROK National Assembly and the ROK president's personal envoy, discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them today. They also reviewed the Middle East issue in general and the Palestine cause in particular, in addition to international issues of common interest.

Syria Urged To Participate in Arab Solidarity

JN101442 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "Moves for the Sake of Unity"]

[Text] Within the framework of continued Jordanian moves to overcome retreat in Arab action and relations, King Husayn continues contacts and bilateral meetings with his brothers, the Arab leaders. This Jordanian move aims to continue a dialogue serving the Arab cause and improving Arab action. This move is a method of consultation and discussion to improve Arab action while challenges against our Arab nation are escalating and tampering prevails in the Arab arena. Some Arab countries' policies aim to undermine Arab relations and solidarity in the interest of our enemies and those who have ambitions toward our nation.

His Majesty King Husayn's meeting with his brother His Majesty King Fahd comes at a time when the Arab nation is preparing for a summit meeting amid political circumstances calling for crystallizing a collective Arab decision on a number of Arab issues. Their majesties' meeting also comes amid political maneuvers and relations whose only objective is to obstruct Arab action and prevent Arab accord. Thus, these maneuvers aim to keep Arabs from reaching collective decisions that show how to tackle problems facing our nation and point out those responsibile for underming the Arab situation or entrenching the present state of weakness.

Proceeding from joint understanding of the nature of the situation and the danger facing our Arab nation, Jordanian-Saudi efforts, as well as efforts by fraternal Arabs, aim to tackle the Arab situation and form a framework of moves to regain Arab solidarity, clear the Arab atmosphere, and find a solid foundation for joint Arab action on the basis of confidence, consultation, and exchange of opinions. This is one of the tasks that will at last be shouldered by the Arab summit conference, which should not only be the end of a painful era in Arab relations but the beginning of a stage of agreement on Arab objectives, roles, and firm principles governing our relations, stands, and positions.

If Damascus tries to create circumstances preventing an Arab agreement or meeting, it will be the responsibility of Arabs to warn the Arab political leadership of the dangers of the situation which Syria is attempting to entrench in the Arab homeland. Undermining solidarity under the pretext of a plot against the region is in itself a plot opening a path for coveters and plotters. Undermining Arab stands and preventing Arab understanding are doors for all plots and all forms of aggression and disdain within the Arab nation.

Thus, we believe that the opportunity is now available to move on all levels before the summit to find a denominator upon which Arabs will agree during the next summit. The opportunity is also available for Syria and all Arabs to come out of the current Arab crisis, to return to Arab solidarity, and to begin a serious search for viable solutions to our nation's suspended issues.

Syria is urged today by the Arab nation to stop the policies of political rivalry in the Arab arena and to play its role in closing

Arab ranks and crystallizing a strong, collective Arab stand to deter the nation's enemies, strengthen its morale, and give it an opportunity to confront the dangers that are facing it. A confused and disputing nation cannot confront its enemies. Today Syria is confusing its nation for no reason. For the first time in its history, Syria is raising the slogan of division instead of unity, and the slogan of conflict instead of solidarity.

It is time Arabs agreed on unanimous principles, policies, and plans. With the approach of the Arab summit, and the majority's welcome of this summit, the opportunity will be available for reviewing the Arab situation, closing Arab ranks, and saving the Arab nation from the whirlpool it entered because of the absence of Arab unanimity. Will efforts be joined to end long-time Arab diiferences so that we will confront what is more important, that is, building the future of this nation on foundations of integral strength, common understanding, and joint action to confront the dangers and challenges whose consequences will affect everyone in the Arab arena?

AL-RA'Y Criticizes Syrian Media Campaigns

JN080736 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Jul 85 pp 1, 25

[Editorial: "Agitation and Slander"]

[Text] The Syrian news media have for a long time unleashed a campaign against Jordan and its leadership. This campaign lacks not only logic and objectivity, but also the minimum degree of concern for Arab solidarity and unity of both ranks and goals.

In view of the fact that we in Jordan know ourselves quite well, and know that our Arab nation also knows us very well, we deemed it wise throughout the past years to adopt a news media policy based on ethics and objectivity and aiming to retain the remaining pillars of solidarity and unity of both ranks and goal. Therefore, we did not embark on a campaign against any brother and absorbed the campaigns of some brothers, once by remaining silent and several times by stressing that facts cannot be obliterated and that lies do not last long. Our Arab nation's long experience with agitation, accusations, and verbal campaigns may have been very useful, because no Arab citizen can be deceived when others are offended, or be convinced by other than logic and objectivity.

Perhaps what is regretful in the fraternal Syrian media campaign against Jordan is the fact that this campaign is based on a host of falsehoods and accusations at a time when these media remained silent over many deviations which were confirmed by conclusive evidence. Perhaps the latest of these deviations is Syrian media silence over the strategic Iranian-Libyan agreement, which clearly established an alliance between an Arab country and a non-Arab country against fraternal Iraq. The agreement also clearly emphasized that Iranian ambitions against Iraqi territory are just and that both Libya and Iran are ready to fight together against this territory and its people. This is a precedent in Arab history and was confirmed by facts, confessions, and statements. It was reported by the Libyan and Iranian news media, as well as by the two countries' senior officials. Nevertheless, Syrian media did not talk about the Arabism of Iraq — land and people — nor did it condemn the enemy's agreement with an Arab against another Arab brother or even speak softly about the seriousness of the subject.

Regarding us, the Syrian news media made up their own slanders, accusations, and allegations and considered them facts. They then embarked on an illogical and unobjective campaign. We do not want to say more, so as not to help these media achieve their aim of dragging us into verbal battles at a time when the Arab nation is preparing for an emergency summit and at a time when the nation is facing very serious forms of fragmentation and division while the Zionist enemy and all other enemies are passing through the gaps and wide trenches of this fragmentation to affect our present and future.

The tragedy of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon is neither far in the past nor unknown. What the Palestinians have suffered gives evidence of much that we and the Arabs know, and this constitutes a subject for a lengthy talk about true and false pan-Arab concern.

AL-DUSTUR on 'Dualism' of Syrian Policy

JN080802 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Jul 85 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "The Practical Implementation of the 17 May Accord"]

[Text] Syria's reduction of forces in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' raises a host of questions regarding, in particular, the form, content, and timing of this reduction, especially since it is coming within the framework of the Syrian media's constant claims about confronting Israel and achieving strategic balance with it.

The best way to confront these claims is by using the real facts, especially when the matter is related to tangible developments on Lebanese territory.

Perhaps what comes to mind most distinctly when comparing words to deeds in Damascus' allegation that it succeeded in abrogating the famous 17 May accord, in forcefully rejecting the principles of simultaneous withdrawal of its forces with the Israeli occupation forces, and that it did not agree to give any security guarantees to Israel and did not allow the Lebanese to make arrangements with Israel in this regard.

However, events since the abrogation of the ill-omened accord affirm that Syrian has implemented what is has openly rejected, whether the Syrian forces' gradual withdrawal after each phase of the long Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon or the issue of Israel's security arrangements in the south. Syria in various ways is doing in southern Lebanon what it did in the Golan by preventing and pursuing the fedayeen presence near the cease-fire lines with Israel.

If Syria's great reduction of its forces, which was witnessed by foreign correspondents, is new evidence of Syria's silent response to the demands that Israel announced before the beginning of the first phases of withdrawal from Lebanon, then what Damascus did against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, which began in Tripoli and ended up in the Beirut camps, is major proof that the

Syrian role in Lebanon is making up for some aspects of the Zionist enemy's failure in the fraternal country.

Although we are not against the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, and we welcome it as much as the Lebanese themselves do, we cannot but refer to the clear, undeclared linkage between this withdrawal and the phases of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon — a matter which Syria has always rejected and claimed as one of the reasons for its opposition to the 17 May accord.

It is obvious that Syria's policy in the region is operating on two bases: One of these two bases is popular and propagandistic and aimed at maintaining the pan-Arab, progressive face of the regime; the other basis is practical and responds to events in such a way as to keep Syria away from confrontation with the United States and Israel. This is the reality of Syrian policy. He who does not know it, or does not acknowledge it, will remain unable to understand the clever dualism of Damascus policy.

'Sources' Express 'Regret' at U.S. Decision To Stop Aid

NC102139 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with Ambassador Dr Khalil Makkawi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Political Affairs Department. They reviewed Lebanon's diplomatic efforts to oppose the U.S. Administration's decision to isolate Beirut International Airport and to boycott Middle East Airlines.

Their talks also dealt with the U.S. House of Representatives decision to stop military and economic aid to Lebanon. Diplomatic sources have expressed their regret at this decision. They pointed out that the Lebanese Government will verify this report and determine the repercussions of this action. The sources expressed their disappointment with America's behavior toward Lebanon and its attempt to punish the Lebanese people. These come at a time when the Lebanese are in dire need of understanding and assistance from the outside world. This is one injustice added to another. The United States was not content with its effort to Isolate Beirut Airport. Now its House of Representatives has decided to suspend all aid to Lebanon as though it wanted to destroy the very fabric of our country. However, according to the diplomatic sources, this will not deter the Lebanese people from continuing their work and efforts to reveal the facts. Nor will it stop them from continuing their fight to liberate their land and to restore security throughout their country. This will allow them to prove to the world that they are still a civilized people, and that what has taken place was beyond their control.

Al-Jumayyil on Damascus Decisions, Airport Security

NC110709 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Deputies who met with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil last night have quoted him as saying that the recent meetings in Damascus were held within the framework defined during the recent Lebanese-Syrian summit talks, and that the Damascus talks must lead to practical solutions that can end the Lebanese crisis.

Persident al-Jumayyil maintained at the meeting that effective implementation of the Damascus conference decisions is necessary to secure the basic goal of the Damascus meeting and to permit the state to adopt solutions that can improve the general situation in the country and achieve the desired pan-Lebanese objectives, in terms of political and security issues. The intensive political activity of 2 months ago was hampered by security developments in Lebanon, particularly in west Beirut and the Palestinian camps.

President al-Jumayyil pointed out that the Cabinet is the appropriate forum for discussion of all issues involved in Lebanon's salvation. All ideas must be discussed seriously and responsibly, he said. All influential parties must take part in this discussion, for any action that has a direct bearing on the country's future and survival requires national consensus.

President al-Jumayyil affirmed that he will continue consultations with Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and the other ministers to arrive at the desired national solutions. This will be done in cooperation with the Chamber of Deputies, the constitutional institution that has played and continues to play a pioneering role in preserving Lebanon's unity and in ensuring its legitimacy, both formally and in practical terms. This cooperation is important and we work to uphold it, the president declared.

Referring to the U.S. measures against Lebanon, the president pointed out that most countries have not agreed to enforce these measures. The president gave the deputies an explanation of the security and technical measures decided upon to improve the situation at the airport and to ensure the safety of both airplanes and passengers. He pointed out that the working groups created at the B'abda meeting a week ago are continuing to prepare suitable solutions to restore the status quo at the airport.

Prime Minister Karami Chairs Security Meeting

NC110936 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] In line with the decisions adopted at the Islamic meeting in Damascus, Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting in his government building office this morning. The meeting was attended by Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran; Cabinet Secretary General Shafiq Munayminah; Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, chief of staff; Brigadier General Nabil Quraytim, secretary general of the Higher Defense Council; Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, director general of the Internal Security Forces; Staff Brigadier General Lutfi Jabir; Brigadier General 'Abd al-Halim Kanj; and Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj. The meeting was convened to discuss the formation of a security strike force to implement the agreement reached in Damascus.

Atmosphere During Damascus Meetings 'Stormy'

NC091825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Sources close to the Lebanese leaders who have returned from the Islamic meeting in Damascus have described the atmosphere during the meetings as occasionally stormy. Some of the participants walked out of sessions and Syrian officials had to intervene to convince them to return.

Reports say that during the meetings Minister Nabih Birri stressed the need for full equality between the Shi'ites and the Maronites with regard to the number of deputies in the chamber and with regard to jobs. Birri also criticized the regime and accused it of maintaining priveleges for the Maronites and of impeding the national and Islamic plans. Minister Walid Junblatt called for a limitation of the president's jurisdiction and for the formation of a presidential council [majlis ri'asah] to comprise representatives of the major sects in Lebanon who would take turns administering the country's affairs. Junblatt also attacked President Amin al-Jumayyil and said he considers Al-Jumayyil to have been the main problem since the Geneva conference.

The sources added that members of the Islamic Grouping adopted moderate stands and did not mention the president's views, with the exception of Minister Salim al-Huss who seconded Junblatt's proposal to set up a presidential council. Al-Huss opposed Birri's proposal for equality between the Maronites and the Shi'ites, stressing the need to maintain the principal role of the Sunnites at the Islamic level. The sources noted that Mufti Hasan Khalid called for focusing attention on the security situation in West Beirut and for safeguarding the dignity of Beirut's inhabitants who are suffering from horrible conditions and instability. Mufti Khalid's remarks caused a sharp verbal exchange with Minister Birri who accused those who speak of Shi'ite hegemony as the allies of the Phalangists.

Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, the religious leader of the Druze, protested the remarks of some of the participants about the return of the evacuees to their villages and refused to include this subject on the agenda. Other conferees supported him. Thus, this issue was withdrawn from discussion as was the subject of demographic segregation and a topic on the Jazzin area. Prime Minister Rashid Karami called for reviving the constitutional institutions, and he was seconded by Speaker Husayn al-Husayni. This caused a sharp verbal exchange with Junblatt, who rejected the resumption of Cabinet sessions.

The reports add that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam called on the conferees to bypass the points of difference and to focus on the positive aspects. He directed his remarks to the plot to which Syria is being subjected through Lebanon, and to the Husayn-'Arafat plan. He then proposed the establishment of a constitutent assembly to draft a new constitution for Lebanon. A committee was immediately formed, comprising Al-Husayni and Karami, and ministers Al-Huss, Birri, and Junblatt. This committee will meet with Lebanese politicians. At this stage, Junblatt questioned the point of communicating with these politicians. He rejected any communication with president al-Jumayyil through the Cabinet, but agreed to communicate with all other functionaries.

Mufti Khalid once again stressed Beirut's security situation. He was interrupted by Birri who again spoke about the constituent assembly and demanded that 40 percent of assembly seats should be allocated to Shi'ites. The mufti interrupted him and called for an effective role for the Internal Security Forces. Khaddam intervened again as the discussions heated up and proposed the formation of a security coordination committee to include Karami, two Amal Movement members, two National Democratic Front members, and two Syrian officers with the rank of lieutenant colonel. What catches one's eye is that the committee comprises seven members, four of whom represent the Syrian side, either directly or indirectly.

Syrian Officer To Mediate in Tripoli Fighting

NC101628 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli was the scene of violent fighting this afternoon between gunmen from the Sunni Islamic Unification Movement and the 'Alawite Arab Democratic Party. The fighting was centered in Bab al-Tabbanah, Ba'l Muhsin, Al-Mallulah, Tal'at al-'Umari, Tal'at al-Shamal, Harat al-Barraniyah, Harat al-Sayyidah, Suq al-Qamh, Al-Sha'rani, and in the area near Al-Amrikan Square. According to security sources, 30 people have been killed and another 90 have been wounded.

The commander of the Syrian intelligence service arrived in Tripoli today to mediate between the warring factions. In an arrival statement, he declared that Syria would not tolerate continued fighting in Tripoli.

'Radical Solution' to Tripoli Fighting Proposed

NC111626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] A Syrian military delegation, which includes Colonel al-Safi al-Hakim and Lieutenant Colonel Fahd Yunis, continued its contacts and meetings with Tripoli's leaders today. Accompanied by intelligence officers stationed in the north, the members of the delegation visited Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement. Representatives of the Islamic Group were also present. In addition, the delegation called on Fathi Yakan, the secretary general of the Islamic Group, and met with officials from the Arab Democratic Party at the home of 'Ali 'Id.

During these visits, the members of the delegation were briefed on recent developments. A number of practical proposals were made for a radical solution to the problem in Tripoli.

Hezbollah Leader Interviewed on Ties to Iran

NC101527 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Ba'labakk, Lebanon, July 10 (AFP) — In his first interview with the Western press, a leader of the fundamentalist Islamic Hezbollah Party here underlined his group's allegiance to Iran and said his goal is to turn Lebanon into an Islamic republic.

Shaykh 'Abbas Mussawi, a spiritual and political leader of Hezbollah (Party of God), told AFP and Gamma Film crews that "Hezbollah's supreme leader is (Iran leader) Imam (Ruhollah) Khomeyni."

"He (Ayatollah Khomeyni) spells out the movement's line and issues directives of the Party of God because he is the only spiritual chief capable of reflecting on any subject," he said.

Asked how Hezbollah, whose guerrillas are widely believed to have carried out the hijacking of a U.S. jetliner to Beirut last month, was financed, Shaykh Mussawi replied: "The money comes mainly from Teheran."

During their foray into Hezbollah headquarters here last week, the AFP crew was able to record several interviews with Hezbollah militants, an anti-U.S. sermon from Shaykh Mussawi in the mosque, a camp where seven U.S. kidnap victims are said to be held and an Islamic school for girls.

"Why did you come here? I'm sure that you're afraid of us, because of the hostages, like all Westerners," he said, referring to the Beirut hijack crisis which ended with the release of 39 U.S. hostages from a hijacked Trans World Airlines jet.

Calling the Iranian Islamic Revolution "a model for the country," the Shaykh said: "Islam has a large following in Lebanon because it is the only refuge. People have realized that other religions are outmoded. By contrast, Islam addresses all problems of society."

He added that Hezbollah aimed to "boot colonialism out of Lebanon, repulse Israel (from southern Lebanon) and set up an Islamic republic" through armed struggle and social action.

On terrorism, Shaykh Mussawi said "violence is justified" because, in his view, Moslems are oppressed by the West. "To be called a terrorist is an honor if violence is aimed at repelling the oppressor," he added.

In a virulent anti-U.S. sermon at the local mosque, the Shaykh also said Americans should be harassed wherever they were in Lebanon.

He conceded that the mountains around Ba'labakk had long housed training camps for Palestinian guerillas, for Revolutionary Guards and now for Hezbollah militiamen.

But in the central Al-Biqa' Valley of Lebanon, Hezbollah's priority appears to be a long-term effort to rally the poor to its cause through Iranian financial aid.

Despite the presence of Syrian troops, the French film crews were stopped and questioned by Iranian militants right in the center of Ba'labakk.

The journalists were taken to the Khomeyni Hospital, where Iranian doctors provide free medical care to veiled women and their children from all over the region.

In an area famous for its Roman ruins, Iran is now building nine Islamic high schools, water pumping stations and clinics.

Palestinian Officials Killed in Israeli Raids

NC101719 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] In the first such operation since Israel announced its withdrawal from southern Lebanon, Israeli planes raided Palestinian bases in the northern camps of Al-Barid and Al-Baddawi this afternoon. Dozens of people were either killed or wounded.

According to exclusive reports received by the Voice of Lebanon eight F-16's and four military helicopters carried out the operation against the Palestinian camps. Another squadron was monitoring its progress from positions near Al-Aranib Island. The reports add that the planes conducted two coordinated raids between 1435 and 1445. Four planes and two helicopters struck the Al-Baddawi Camp, while the remaining four planes and two helicopters attacked Al-Barid. Initial reports indicate that more than 10 people were killed and more than 40 wounded. The casualties were taken to Tripoli's Islamic Hospital.

Two planes raided a base for Palestinian fighters. 'Umar 'Allush, the military officer responsible for the Al-Baddawi Camp, was killed, together with two of his aides, Abu Habib and Najih. Abu Khudur, the officer in charge of administrative affairs, his aide, Abu Sulayman Kharmah, and the camp's political officer, Abu Hisham, were also killed. Jamal Qasim, 'Aql Rassih, Bassam Shams, and Abu 'Ali Afrah were wounded. Our reports confirm that the Israelis scored accurate hits, and that this was due to a weak air defense system. The raiding planes were met only by antiaircraft machineguns. The attackers also dropped 500-kg bombs.

The Al-Barid Camp was the scene of a similar operation. Its main street, which was full of refugees, and two centers, one representing the Palestinian dissidents and the other the Palestinian Revolutionary Council, were the targets. The bombs hit some gas pipes in the camp, which caused a number of fires.

Our reports add that the raid on Al-Barid produced more than 20 casualties. A building being used by Palestinian dissidents for a strategy session was destroyed. Nearby structures suffered heavy damage.

The Israeli planes, which continue to fly over the area at high altitudes, also fired rockets with timers at the two camps.

Further on Casualties

NC102002 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1945 GMT 10 July 85

[Text] According to internal security sources, the all-but-final toll of the Israeli raids on the Al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps is 29 dead and 36 wounded. After the air strikes, a vehicle hit a bomb which had been dropped in the middle of the Al-Baddawi camp during the raid. Three people died in the resulting explosion.

6th Brigade, Amal Positions in West Beirut Attacked

NC110639 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Beirut Nationalist Forces (Quwwat Bayrut al-Wataniyah) announced this morning that groups from these forces attacked 6th Brigade positions on the Military Beach at 0400 today. They fired rockets and automatic weapons at the 6th Brigade positions, inflicting some casualties.

Meanwhile, at 0530 today, an explosive charge went off near an Amal Movement center in Hayy Farhat, at the approach to the Al-'Amiliyah college in Ra's al-Nab'.

A 6th Brigade position in the area of the Military Beach last night came under fire last night from neighboring buildings. Muhammad Husayn, a civilian employee at the Military Beach, was wounded.

Internecine Clashes Among Shi'ites Detailed

NC111113 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Violent Clashes flared up at noon today between the Islamic Unification Movement's gunmen and Arab Democratic Party militiamen, preventing the scheduled deployment of Army units between Ba'l Muhsin and the Al-Tabbanah Quarter to effect a disengagement.

In West Beirut, clashes continued today between Amal gunmen and 6th Brigade troops on one hand and Junblatt's men on the other. Of particular importance is the fact that tension has spread among the Shi'ites themselves. Clashes have been reported between Amal and Hezbollah gunmen in certain parts of the southern suburb, particularly Al-Shiyah and Bi'r al-'Abd. The clashes have been going on since this morning, both parties having declared a state of alert in these areas.

At noon today, a limited clash involving the use of machineguns occurred between Amal and 6th Brigade members and Junblatt's followers in the areas of Saqiyat al-Jaqiyat al-Janzir and Ra's al-Nab'. Gunmen were also spotted in the Al-Barbir area this morning. In the meantime, the 6th Brigade has declared that it will not return to its previous positions in Ra's al-Nab', Al-Barbir, and Qasqas unless Junblatt's gunmen withdraw from those areas.

AL-WATAN: Hezbollah Leader Arrives in Damascus

GF101453 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 9 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] "Hezbollah" leader Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah arrived suddenly in the Syrian capital yesterday. Upon his arrival he met with those taking part in the Islamic meetings in Damascus. Fadlallah did not take part in the first and second meetings.

There were suspicions that the Hezbollah group was the side that held some of the 39 hostages taken from the U.S. passenger plane. Nabih Birri reported last week that the Hezbollah group is holding seven U.S. citizens who were kidnapped and are still missing in Lebanon.

Arab League's Klibi Arrives, Meets Khaddam

JN101511 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jul (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, here today. Talks revolved around the current Arab situation. Klibi arrived here this morning. He was received by Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister, and Nurallah Nurallah, chief of the office for the byocott of Israel.

Upon his arrival, Klibi stated that his current visit to Damascus is for consultations on emergency circumstances imposed by basic issues in our Arab homeland.

He said that in light of Syria's important role in these issues, it is incumbent upon me, in my capacity as secretary general of the Arab League, to discuss these issues with the Syrian leadership led by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. I am looking forward to being enlightened by his valuble opinions and comprehensive views on all the issues and challenges facing the Arab nation.

Klibi added: In this particular circumstance, we cannot but be concerned about fraternal Lebanon and the hardships it is suffering, and be appreciative of the efforts being exerted to overcome these hardships and for Syria's great contribution in helping Lebanon acheive national accord.

Meets President al-Asad

JN102025 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at 2130 today. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting. Talks revolved around the situation in the Arab region.

Klibi Leaves Damascus

JN111353 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1310 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jul (SANA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Damascus today after a short visit to Syria, during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and some Syrian officials.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Klibi at 1030 today and discussed with him the current Arab situation.

Ba'th Party, CPV Sign Cooperation Agreement

JN111352 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jul (SANA) — The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] signed an agreement on party for 1985-1986 today. The agreement was signed for the Ba'th Party by 'Ala' 'Abdin, Ba'th Party Central Committee member, and for the CPV by Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Central Committee member.

In another development, Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, Ba'th Party National Command member, received the Huu Duc-led CPV delegation today. Talks revolved around the developing friendly relations between the Syrian and Vietnamese people, as well as between the two parties. Talks also revolved around the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

Comrade Bajbuj explained to the guest delegation the nature of our people's struggle during the current phase of confrontation with imperialist schemes which are trying to impose capitulation on the Arab nation.

Comrade Huu Duc praised Syria's acheivements under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, struggler comrade Hafiz al-Asad. He also asserted the need to develop friendship between the two parties.

Interviews With Suicide Bombers Detailed

JN110850 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Lebanese National Resistance Front is continuing its combat operations against the forces of the Zionist enemy and its agents in southern Lebanon. Within this militant framework, the daughter of Al-Shuf, Ibtisam Harb; and the son of Aleppo, Khalid Azraq, detonated two booby-trapped cars at two positions of the enemy forces and the forces of agent Antoine Lahd in Al-Naqurah and Hasbayya. The two operations resulted in the killing of approximately 20 enemy elements and their agents and the martyrdom of Fedayeen Ibtisam Harb and Khalid Azraq.

The following is a video-taped film of the two martyrs before carrying out their heroic operations.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Would you introduce yourself?

[Ibtisam Harb] I am comrade martyr Ibtisam Farid Harb from Al-Shuf. I am a 22-year-old university graduate of the pshychology department. I joined a revolutionary, ideological school where I learned and believed that life is dignity.

[Reporter] We would like to know the reasons for your joining the Lebanese national resistance, particularly its qualitative operations.

[Harb] Since I joined a school for militants it was only natural that I join the Lebanese national resistance front because it is the only means to liberate the land and defeat the barbarian enemy. It was only by resistance that we established stands that shook the pillars of the Zionist and imperialist enemy. These martyrdom operations forced the enemy to leave our land. The resistance front is the epitome of faithfulness and belief in a people who reject ignominy and exercise struggle and stands of dignity to wipe out shame and humiliation from this land and people.

[Reporter] In this case, how do you see the reality of the resistance now? What do you think these operations have achieved for our nation?

[Harb] After abrogating the 17 May accord, the agreement of submission and shame, and forcing the U.S. fleets to flee our coasts and [word indistinct], under the Lebanese national resistance' blows with support from our people and pan-Arab army in Syria, and with special support from struggler Hafiz al-Asad, it became necessary to violently confront the Israeli enemy which tortured, killed, and displaced our people. This is our decision which will remain as long as the nation's enemy does not recognize our right to existence and life. The language for dealing with this enemy is the language of steel and fire.

[Reporter] An interview now with one of the strugglers of the national resistance front and from heroine martyr Sana' Mhaydali's group. Could you introduce yourself?

[Khalid Azraq] I am comrade martyr Khalid Azraq from Aleppo, Syria. I am 20 years old. I gained the baccalaureat and graduated from a vocational institute. I joined a big struggle school which taught me to believe that [words indistinct]

[Reporter] You are from Syria, what prompted you to join the Lebanese national resistance?

[Azraq] Is there a difference between Lebanon and Syria? I believe in this land and in liberating it from the filth of enemy Jews. I also believe in cutting off every hand that cooperates with Israel. Lebanon, Palestine, and any place that the feet of barbarian Jewish invaders tread [words indistinct] are all my land exactly like Syria.

[Reporter] You are going now on a martyrdom operation against the Israeli enemy and those collaborating with it. I would like to ask how you reached this conviction?

[Azraq] I believe that life is full of hardships and that ordeals befall living nations, and we are a living nation. The nation can only be saved by heroism supported by true conviction. I have witnessed heroes who sacrificed there lives for the sake and glory of this nation — hero martyrs such as Shaykh Raghib Harb, Bilal Fahs, Wajdi, Sana', and Malik. [End recording]

Shamir Criticizes Western Approach to Terrorism
PM101105 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 6-12 Jul 85 pp 86-87

[Interview with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Robert Lacontre in Jerusalem — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Lacontre] What now? When will the next hijacking be? When will the next abduction be? When will the next bombs explode? When will there be more innocent victims?

How can anybody fail to be sickened by this tragicomedy. The forgotten victim, 24-year-old Robert Stethem, who was savagely murdered. The anxiety of the families of the 39 hostages. Their physical and mental torture for 2 weeks. The 13 other people abducted — 7 Americans (1 of whom has been held for 18 months), 1 Briton, and 5 Frenchmen, of whom there is now only talk of Kauffmann, the journalist, and Seurat, the Cermoc research worker, as if the other 3 had been given up for lost.

[Shamir] All this is due to the West's weakness. You must first be determined to combat terrorism. You must decide on a policy and then fight the battle to the end. Take the example of Israel. Our planes are not hijacked. We live an almost normal life. Our adversaries have many plans for attacking us, but they are doomed to failure because we are organized. Our security services and our intelligence services are particularly efficient. Our small Army is motivated (60,000 men, 600,000 after a period for mobilization, compared with 1.2 million Arab soldiers). The terrorists know that Israel will continue to be implacable. You must be implacable with terrorists. You must chase the terrorists from their lairs and never given in. The reprisals must be terrible.

[Lacontre] So, the free world cannot organize? How is it that, of 6,700 terrorist attacks since 1968, there have only been 62 in the communist world and 2,206 in Europe?

[Shamir] I do not believe in world cooperation against terrorism, against all terrorist movements, and against all the states supporting terrorism. Everybody has his own special interests (France is already going it alone. It is rejecting proposals from its European partners and from the Americans. When he was in Paris, George Bush wanted to set up a kind of NATO for security).

[Lacontre] So Nabih Birri is the main victor in this affair?

[Shamir] No. He is not very important. He has spent his life in America. Some of his family live over there. He still has his American passport. It was an opportunity for him to play an important role. He is not a real leader. The great victor is the Syrian Hafiz al-Asad.

[Lacontre] So, who are the Shi'ite leaders?

[Shamir] There are a few ayatollahs, for instance Shaykh Fadlallah. In Lebanon there are only small groups. They are all under Syrian control. However, the Syrians are not Shi'ites. It is therefore Hafiz al-Asad who controls things, and the party he leads, the Ba'th Party, is secular. It is not a religious party. That is why I do not believe in a specifically Shi'ite terrorism. The Shi'ites, who are the most underprivileged people, want to play a role in the country. Shi'ite violence is the expression of a political will. When they have obtained a degree of power, their aggressiveness will automatically fade. Naturally there are many small groups controlled by Iran. There, as elsewhere, they want to establish a Khomeyni-style Islamic republic. But there are fundamentalists everywhere, in the Gulf and in Egypt. This is not new. I do not think we are facing a big international movement. What evidence is there for this? All the Shi'ites are divided like all the Arabs. The Iraqis are Shi'ites and they are putting up a magnificent fight against their Iranian enemies, who are also Shi'ites.

[Lacontre] Do you think there is one main conductor who gathers all the discontent and deals blows to the West? [Lacontre ends]

Shamir, who was talking in French, struggled to find his words.

[Shamir] There are several orchestras. There are powers and political parties manipulating these groups. It was Iraq for a time. It is now Syria and Libya. There is also undoubtedly Soviet Russia. It is using all kinds of terrorism to destabilize the West. For instance, Moscow supports the PLO and Syria, which are enemies. The moderate Arab states, especially Saudi Arabia, are financing the PLO. In this way they are paying tribute for peace in their countries. It is a racket. There are also terrorist groups in Europe. These groups are maneuvering against NATO. It is clear that that serves the Soviet cause. There are also European countries which support Nicaragua and plot terrorism in Latin America.

[Lacontre] And what is happening to 'Arafat? The Shi'ites are fiercely fighting his Fedayeen, who are trying to return to Lebanon in strength.

[Shamir] 'Arafat has no choice. He has lost his military base in Lebanon since the "Peace in Galilee" operation. He must find another one. He has his back to the wall. Terrorism is his permanent strategy, like Trotskiy's permanent revolution. 'Arafat still exists because he is supported by the Arab countries (Palestinian assets are estimated at several tens of billions of dollars). What is strange is that he is even supported by King Husayn, his worst enemy, and by Mubarak, who does not want Fatah in Egypt (he already has the Muslim Brotherhood and the Copts). The danger is that some European countries and even some U.S. officials think that 'Arafat has become a moderate. The PLO's present tactics are to have a good image to secure recognition, and then to obtain a Palestinian state on the West Bank, in other words a military base which would be less than 3km from here. The Palestinians want to wipe Israel from the map and dominate the region. That is why the Shi'ites no longer want them in Lebanon and are massacring them mercilessly in the refugee camps — women, children, and old people: It is slaughter.

[Lacontre] What precise role is King Husayn now playing?

[Shamir] He has changed his tactics. It was difficult to imagine that he could suddenly become the friend of 'Arafat and the PLO after his experience with those people (Black September). He spoke first of cooperating with them, of creating a confederation

in which there would be a Jordanian state and a Palestinian state under his leadership. We do not believe in this idea. It is difficult to see 'Arafat agreeing to play second fiddle to Husayn in this entity.

[Lacontre] But when Husayn dies, Jordan is likely to cease to exist.

[Shamir] That hypothesis is indeed very dangerous for us. There may be Europeans and Americans who are naive enough to hope for the creation of this confederation. But it should not be thought that Israel can accept this solution. I repeat that it is a question of survival for us. I also repeat that the PLO cannot live without terrorism. Unless 'Arafat uses violence he will lose his popular support. Some Americans should also stop dreaming. But I also know many American intellectuals who now accept a tough line for combating terrorism, and intellectuals are important. Israel could contribute its experience and its intelligence to help combat this terrorist international (the Israelis have already supplied Paris with lists of terrorists who have perpetrated attacks on France). In addition, a large number of Palestinian Arabs are prepared to cooperate with us, but they fear reprisals from the PLO.

[Lacontre] Why did you release the 1,050 prisoners some of whom, like the Japanese terrorist (who is again in Al-Biqa'), were notorious killers? [Lacontre ends]

Shamir grew a little edgy and abandoned his Martian's shell for a moment.

[Shamir] It was a mistake.

[Lacontre] Can we talk about this dual leadership for a time? [Lacontre ends]

He smiled now:

[Shamir] Shim'on Peres shares our firm line. But there are some differences. He is greatly influenced by his participation in the socialist international, where he meets his friends Mitterrand, Gonzeles, Soares, Brandt, and others. From contact with them he has lost some of his militancy. It is just that Israeli reality is stronger than ideologies. The dual leadership is the result of the last election. It was impossible to form a one-party government. It is therefore imperative for us to overcome the economic crisis. We will then be able to draw conclusions.

Reagan Thanks Israel for Help During TWA Crisis

TA101424 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 10 Jul 85

[Text] In a letter to the prime minister, President Reagan has stated that Israel and the United States will continue to stand firm in order to foil the international terrorism plague. Reagan was answering the congratulatory letter Shim'on Peres sent him to mark U.S. Independence Day. In his letter, the President expresses appreciation for the help Israel extended to the United States during the hijacked plane crisis.

Government, Unions Vie in Wake of General Strikes

Civil Servants To Strike

TA101417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The 70,000 civil servants are beginning a general strike tomorrow. All government offices will be closed for an unlimited period of time. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum notes that the civil servants delayed their announcement of the strike in order to prevent the issuing of emergency orders against them. The secretary of the civil servants union, Re'uven Ben-'Ami, has said the strike will also apply to the collection of taxes and license payments and the postal bank will also be closed. The state hospitals will work on a skeleton staff basis.

Water Workers Plan Strike

TA101644 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Tomorrow the Meqorot [national water company] workers will begin a strike for an indefinite period of time. All the companie's installations will operate as if it were a Saturday. On Sunday the Jewish Agency staff, and employees in government offices, the higher education institutions, and the Defense Ministry, will join the strike. The fuel and gas station workers will also go on strike beginning Sunday.

Peres Appeals for Support

TA101717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The meeting between the prime minister and finance minister, and the Histadrut secretary-general and the secretaries of 20 labor unions from the civil service, is continuing in the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem. The topic on the agenda is the plan for dismissals and salary reductions.

The prime minister said the hour of emergency is here; we have reached a line we cannot cross. He added that he hopes the workers will accept the economic plan as a whole.

Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On reports that the representatives of the labor unions complained that the burden is not being fairly distributed.

Likud To Support Plan

TA101645 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The Likud ministers decided this afternoon to support the economic plan. At a meeting held in the vice prime minister's office, it was also decided to increase cooperation among the Likud ministers. However, several of the participants attacked the finance minister for not having included them in the preparation of the economic plan.

Civil Servants Postpone Strike

TA110444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The strike planned by civil servants, Meqorot [national water company] workers, and gas and fuel company workers has been postponed. Electric Corporation workers are continuing their strike, but so far do not plan to intensify sanctions. Fire Department workers will work today on a reduced scale.

The Histadrut secretary general explained that the decision to postpone the strikes and sanctions was made after the prime minister promised him and the trade union representatives that the emergency decrees would not be enforced as long as negotiations between the parties continue. Yisra'el Qeysar told our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum that the main problem at present is the erosion of workers' salaries by approximately 50 percent.

Cabinet Delays Issuing Notices

TA111314 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Cabinet decided a short time ago to delay the process of dismissing civil servants. The prime minister and finance minister were authorized to decide when the lists of dismissals would be handed over. The decision was made through a telephone poll, at the suggestion of the finance minister, and without opposition. Ministers Horowitz and Nisim abstained. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the decision was made after negotiations with the Histadrut had begun.

Bomb Blasts Noted in Several Locations

Explosion in Haifa

TA101024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpt] A small bomb exploded this morning near the Haifa District Court. Searches carried out by police bomb-disposal experts in the area uncovered another bomb. There were no casualties in the explosion. The police cordoned off the area, causing severe traffic disruptions. This is the third explosion that has occurred recently in the Haifa area: In the past, a small bomb exploded in the same area.

Bomb Explodes in Hadera

TA110850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0844 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] A bomb exploded in Hadera about 30 minutes ago. The explosion occurred in Hadera's Independence Square. The police sealed off the area and are carrying out searches. A few minutes ago we reported that a bomb exploded a short while ago at an Ashqelon swimming pool. No one was injured in the explosion.

E. Jerusalem Papers To Publish Government Notices

TA100746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0727 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria is demanding that the East Jerusalem Arab papers publish advertisements or announcements on its behalf, as a condition for their dissemination in the region. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that yesterday the staff officer for domestic affairs summoned the editors of the papers and informed them that according to a new regulation issued a few weeks ago, they are required to publish the advertisements or notices of the Civilian Administration. To date these papers, except for AL-QUDS, refused to publish government announcements. Our correspondent notes that the law allowing the government to publish free press announcements is valid in Israel as well, but has not been used here for years.

Verdicts Handed Down in Jewish Underground Trial

TA101124 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The verdict in the Jewish underground trial has just been handed down. It comes 13 months after the start of one of the most controversial court cases in Israeli history. Jerry Cheslow was at the courthouse:

[Begin recording] Menahem Livni, Sha'ul Nir, and 'Uzi Sharbaf were convicted of murder and attempted murder in connection with the 1983 gun and grenade attack on the Hebron Islamic College in which three students were killed. Although sentences will only be handed down next week, their's is a foregone conclusion: The law provides a mandatory life sentence for murder. Two other defendants in the Islamic College case — Yitzhaq Ganiram and Baraq Nir — were convicted of attempted murder and manslaughter. In all, 15 defendants sat in the courtroom this morning. Of the original 27 defendants, 10 had been convicted previously, and 2 others — Israeli officers — are out on bail, awaiting trial. Theirs is to open only after the end of the underground case.

In the case of the bombings of the cars of the heads of the National Guidance Committee in 1980, the judges dropped the charge of attempted murder and convicted the defendants of causing grievous bodily harm. But the court found that the underground was a terror organization.

The judges were divided on whether the plan to blow up the Dome of the Rock on the Temple Mount was a conspiracy. The president of the court, Ya'aqov Bazaq, did not believe it was, since no date had been set for the attack. But judges Tzvi Kohen and Shmu'el Finkelstein ruled that it was a conspiracy, since the group involved acquired explosives, prepared bombs, and carried out surveillance on the Temple Mount.

In the fourth major set of charges, four defendants were found guilty of attempted murder for planting bombs under Arab buses last March. Several other defendants were convicted of lesser charges. [End recording]

Israeli Yacht Reported Detained by Egypt
TA110616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] An Israeli yacht carrying eight passengers and crew was reportedly detained by Egyptian officials yesterday after it was discovered drifting in the Mediterranean near Port Said. MENA said security officers are investigating the captain's claim that the boat was on its way to Cyprus when it developed engine trouble. Israel's Embassy in Cairo says it has received no word of the incident.

Egyptians Suspend Arrival of Tourist Groups
TA110902 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jul 85 p 3

[Report by Zohar Blumenkrantz]

[Text] Egypt has suspended the arrival of three organized tourist groups which were expected in Israel in July. The director of the Israeli Tourist Office in Cairo, Maurice Casuto, is expected to depart for Cairo today to find out the reason for this suspension. He will meet with Egyptian Tourism Ministry officials and with local travel agents.

Greece Wishes To Mediate Between Tel Aviv, Arab Nations
TA110939 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jul 85 p 3

["Exclusive" report from Athens by Sha'ul Tzadqa]

[Text] Athens — Greece wants a chance to mediate between Israel and the Arab countries to promote a dialogue in a bid to resolve the Middle East conflict. These remarks were made yesterday by Greek Alternate Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias in an exclusive interview with *HA'ARETZ*.

He disclosed that when the Greek delegate served as the rotating president of the EEC approximately 6 months ago, Prime Minister Papandreou instructed him to go on a special mission to Tel Aviv. However, the mission was aborted by the European countries, the main reason for this being — in Papoulias' opinion — "the fear of the larger countries on the continent that a small country like Greece might steal the show."

Papoulias added that even today Israel can regard Greece as an objective mediator, and remarked that he is personally ready to undertake such a mission at any time. He believes that there is no truth in the arguments that Athens is conducting an anti-Israeli policy. This, he says, is only a mudslinging campaign waged by certain Western elements, including the U.S. Jewish lobby. This body is also responsible for the attacks on the Greek Government after the hijacking of the U.S. aircraft.

Papoulias said that acts of terror occur more frequently in the other European countries, and that those who attack Greece "must first look in their own back yard."

Nation's Trade Deficit Continues To Shrink
TA110658 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Israel's trade deficit continued to shrink last month. The gap between merchandise imports and exports in June totalled $193 million, bringing the deficit for the first half of the year to some $1.02 billion, as compared to 1.35b. during the same period last year.

Figures released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed that during May and June the average trade deficit was 10 per cent lower than that registered in the previous two months.

The bureau indicated that, after adjusting for seasonal factors, the gap between imports and exports was six per cent lower than in the last half of 1984. During July-December 1984 the trade deficit had already decreased by some 14 per cent compared to its level in the previous six months.

The rapid improvement in the deficit over the past six months has mainly been the result of a drop in imports. Imports of merchandise totalled some $3.9 b. in January-June, four per cent less than imports in the similar period last year. At the same time exports registered a six per cent increase over the first half of 1984, totalling $2.9b. during that period.

ALGERIA

'Arafat Confers With Algerian President in Algiers

JN101828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1616 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in Algiers yesterday. They reviewed the latest developments in the Palestine question and in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, as well as the issue of convening an emergency Arab summit.

LIBYA

Tripoli Cites Al-Qadhdhafi's ABC Interview

LD101511 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution stressed that America, under the leadership of Reagan, is pursuing a policy of terrorism at the world level and that this policy will attempt to terrorize us on our soil. This was stated in an interview with the American Broadcasting Company, ABC, last night.

The brother leader spoke during this interview on the American conception of terrorism and said that the fair national struggle is considered by America as terrorism. They accuse us of terrorism because we support the causes of freedom. The brother leader called for cooperation and coordination among all the countries of the world for the sake of world stability and peace. He said that they must differentiate between the just struggle and terrorism. The struggle for freedom is a just cause while terrorism is rejected.

On the unification efforts exerted by the great Al-Fatih Revolution, the brother leader emphasized that they have brought the establishment of the Arab unity nearer. Previous unification attempts have created a new awareness within the Arab mentality and that the Arab masses have become more aware of the necessity for Arab unity. The brother leader spoke on the future of the world and question of peace and said that a new generation will reject all negative political phenomena and will build a Jamahiriyah everywhere. The authority of the people will triumph and there will be no goverments, regular armies, police, oppression, exploitation, presidents, or leaders, but only people's conferences and people's committees everywhere. World peace will be then attained.

The brother leader went on to say that the victory of the third universal theory in the world will create a universal cultural revolution world wide that will produce a new man with a new mentality. He also said: I see the future lies in the third universal theory and the creation of a new generation which has faith in it.

JANA Editor on Reagan's 'Shaky Fabrications'

LD101647 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The U.S. President, Reagan, waged a ruthless campaign on what he termed international terrorism during his address the day before yesterday before the American Bar Association. Reagan concentrated in his campaign on the Jamahiriyah and Iran, describing them as the biggest pillars for international terrorism. The JANA international affairs editor commented on these shaky fabrications saying:

It is neither surprising nor new for such extreme statements to be uttered by the current President of the United States, Ronald Reagan. They contain what can be explained as a declaration of war against the Jamahiriyah with the aim of (?harming) the great Fatih revolution and its leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. This revolution and leader and the new Jamihiri society have become the epitomisation of the attracting pole at the international arena and impose its existance on the movement of history the occurances of events in harmony with the nationalist, religious and humanitarian factors from which stem the movement of the revolution, its courses and the decisions of its basic people's congresses. President Reagan like other former presidents such as Nixon, Ford, and Carter, has maintained that his slanders, economic boycott, provocations against the Arab Libyan shores should be coupled with a wave of malicious propaganda campaigns aimed at the distortion of the Jamahiriyah and the Arab Libyan people and the crystalization of an American public opinion prepared to accept the legitimacy of any military adventure against the Jamahiriyah. This is the same course pursued during all previous aggressive military adventures of which the Vietnamese swamp was a stark example of in the 60s. In addition to the recent invasion of Grenada which is recent proof.

U.S. Concerned Over Libyan-Sudanese Cooperation

LD100901 Tripoli JANA in English 0841 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, Shawal 23, July 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The U.S. Government yesterday expressed deep concern about the agreement of joint cooperation between Jamahiriyah and Sudan signed in Tripoli on Sunday.

Official spokesman for the U.S. President Larry Speakes said: "We want to inform Khartoum of our deep concern towards the possibilities of a military relation between Sudan and Libya."

U.S. Reviewing Relations With Khartoum

LD101023 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] New York, Shawal 23, July 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA correspondent in New York learnt that the American Government's currently reviewing her relation with Sudan following the overthrown of stooge Numayri and there were contacts taking place under the circles of the American Government to stop aid given to Sudan in various fields.

JANA correspondent explained that the American Government was annoyed by the continuous improvement of relations between the Jamahiriyah and Sudan. A report broadcast by London radio yesterday confirmed the deep concern of the American Government toward the mounting improvement in the brotherhood relation between the Jamahiriyah and Sudan.

JANA Editor on U.S. Reviewing Aid to Sudan

LD101621 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The U.S. Government announced today that it will reconsider military and economic assistance it provides to Sudan following the signing of mutual cooperation agreement between the Jamahiriyah and Sudan. The U.S. State Department spokesman said that the U.S. Government is concenred about this agreement.

JANA political editor commented on this American attitude saying: It is only the power madness which makes Reagan believe in the legitimacy of imposing guardianship on other people. It is also the capitulative Arab rulers such as Husni Mubarak and the king of Jordan who allowed America to interfere in the internal and external affairs of the countries the fate of which they control. A matter which induced Reagan to imagine that all the Arabs are like those traitors and that he is capable of imposing his guardianship on them. It seems that Reagan has yet to realize the lesson. And it seems that he does not want to recognize the roaring popular revolution which overthrew Numayri; the American lackey.

The agency political editor concluded his commentary saying that America should know that in Sudan there is a popular revolution which has decided to rid Sudan from the American hegemony and that the Arab Sudanese people are free to contact their brethern who aligned with them at time of predicament and to conclude with them the agreements which they want and neither America nor any other country has the right to interfere with their options which are springing out from their struggle experience. Also the American (?grants) previously provided by America to its overthrown agent cannot split the Sudanese people from their Arabism and their revolutionary originalism.

Commentary Criticizes U.S. Aims in Aid to Sudan

LD102217 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The United States, Zionism, and the agent reactionary tools always take a stand of open hostility toward any change in Arab conditions which could constitute a basis for the alternative conditions sought by the Arab nation. Hence the attitude of open hostility assumed by American imperialism, the Egyptian regime, the Zionist enemy, and America's other allies and lackeys toward the announcement of the creation of the Arab-African Union between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco — an attitude which went so far as to level threats. These same parties adopted a similar stand of open hostility toward the signing of the joint cooperation agreement between the Jamahiriyah and Sudan.

Following the signing of the joint cooperation agreement between the Jamhariyah and Sudan, the U.S. Administration became rabid and the administration's official spokesman stated that Washington wishes to inform Khartoum of its profound concern over the possible creation of a military relationship between Libya and Sudan. Then reports said that the U.S. Government was now reconsidering its relationship with Sudan and that contacts were in full swing within U.S. Government departments to halt U.S. aid to Sudan in all areas, because the U.S. Government was disturbed and worried by the constant development of relations between the Jamahiriyah and Sudan.

This American attitude exposes beyond any doubt Washington's aims for its so-called aid to other countries. America's aid is the reward paid in return to the recipient countries' subservience to it. So once these countries rebel against subservience and decide to liberate their willpower, they become unworthy of American aid. America thus sought through its so-called aid to Sudan, to create open doors through which its infleunce could slip in to dominate Sudan and to make the Sudan's popular revolution void of all essence and liberational objectives.

But all the Sudanese, who have risen in revolution for the sake of freedom and who have rebelled for the sake of their dignity and not their stomachs, will not weaken at all in the face of American blackmail and will not sell their dignity and freedom in return for so-called American aid. They now say: Let American aid go to hell. Sudan will find aid from its brothers, which would give it no need for America's aid.

Libya, SFRY Express Satisfaction on Developing Ties

LD100943 Tripoli JANA in English 0855 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Prague, Shawal 23, July 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A meeting was held last night in Prague between Dr 'ali Abd al-salam al-Turayki, secretary of the people's committee for Foreign Liaison People's Bureau and Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia. The meeting dealt with bilateral relation and issues of common interest. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the speedy development of relations between the two friendly countries in various fields.

ANSA: Exiled Prince Warns 'Libya Will Explode'

AU101933 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, July 10 — Exiled Libyan Prince Abdallah Abed El Senoussi [spelling as received] warned in an interview with the Italian weekly *L'EUROPED* of the risk that "Libya will explode and that the Armed Forces in the country are divided into rival armies".

The man who would have succeeded King Idriss [spelling as received] before he was deposed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in 1969, said that, "If Al-Qadhdhafi dies, Libya could become another Lebanon.

"I know that in the last few months in Libya several power stations have exploded and that on April first and 27 two coups d'etat were averted".

According to the prince, Al-Qadhdhafi often travels abroad "incognito", arriving at airports where he secretely meets politicians he wants to contact and then departs clandestinely.

Foreign Secretary Visits CSSR, Meets Leaders

For Czechoslovak media coverage of the visit by 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, to the CSSR, including his talks with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 11 July Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Restates Call for Emergency Arab Summit

LD091305 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, July 9 (MAP) — Morocco maintains its call for an emergency Arab summit not only to tackle the issue of Palestinians in Lebanon but rather to deal with the Palestinian problem as a whole, underlined King Hassan II of Morocco.

In a nationwide speech Monday on the occasion of the Youth Day marking the 56th anniversary of the sovereign, the monarch explained this was no interference in Lebanese internal affairs, for Morocco not only respected the sovereignty of Lebanon but also always sided with this country.

The Palestinian problem is still posed, pointed out the sovereign, and as long as it is so, it will pollute the Arab scene. The Moroccan people, he went on, which cannot be indifferent to the problems facing the Arab nation is ready to shoulder its responsibilities. The target is defining objectives and endeavoring in concert to attain those objectives, further explained the sovereign.

The Moroccan sovereign announced the launching of a national loan to meet the needs of the Sahara and recalled that the previous loan of this kind, aimed at raising 100 million dirhams, brought in 450 million dirhams. This, he added, administers the proof of the trust and confidence of the Moroccan people in its economy and future and refutes allegations of the enemies of Morocco that the country economically [words indistinct] this loan, said the sovereign, to be launched by mid-September, will be open to all Moroccans home and abroad. He expained this loan will be refundable in three years with an interest rate of 14% and in the currency deposited. The sovereign also expressed his firm belief that this national loan would be a success.

The monarch then explained the two bills on the sector of construction and "habous" (money or property left by people, often after their death, for charity purposes) passed by the House of Representatives.

King Hassan explained in this respect, that people with construction licenses or having laid down basic intrastructure in property they intend to sell, will be exempted from paying taxes for 15 years. This, said the monarch, aims at meeting the country's housing needs estimated at 1.5 million houses, encourage the sector of construction and give a new impetus to all professions related to the sector.

It was also to encourage habous that tax exoneration in the matter has been decreed.

Concerning vocational training, King Hassan stressed the importance of providing guarantees to those graduating from vocational training centers, announcing that a pilot experience in the field will been soon carried out. The monarch also stressed the importance of examining all professions and organizing them judicially.

Speaking of the agricultural sector, the monarch called for a mobilization to attain the objective of alloting one million hectares to growing soft what, which will allow Morocco meet most of its needs and save some one billion dirhams in hard currency. For this purpose, added the monarch, everything has been parepared: machinery, selected seeds, fertilizers, as well as healthy intentions and good-will.

The monarch then spoke of the new science called "dondrochronology," which permits researchers to determine the history and patterns of a country's water resources.

In the case of Morocco, added King Hassan, and according to data available on water resources covering the last 1985 years, drought years seem to reccur every 20 years, which means that the country is now entering, after the last exceptional drought, a very promising twenty-year period. It is therefore essential, exmphasized the monarch, that we seek to discover available water resources, store them, use them rationally, especially that in twenty years, Morocco's population will exceed 40 million inhabitants.

King Hassan Addresses African Arab Union

LD110855 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Speech by Moroccan King Hassan II at the final session of the federal body of the African Arab Union in Casablanca on 10 July 1985 — recorded]

[Excerpts] Thanks be to God, and God's peace and mercy for our God's messenger, his family and companions. Gentlemen: Perhaps the best thing with which to start our speech at the conclusion of our session is to read the first sura of the holy book.

Gentlemen: As you are aware, the treaty concluded between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Moroccan Kingdom depends on the results of our work. When the heads of the two states meet, decisions get ratified. When the entities forming the union meet, recommendations ensue.

By virtue of the power vested in me by the joint agreement, the agreement on the union between the two states, I have decided that the fraternal Libyan delegation, which consists of the representatives of the Libyan people, will not leave Morocco until Saturday, God willing. [Applause] Likewise, when representatives of the Moroccan people go to the country of the brother colonel, he too can keep them there in Jamahiriyah as long as he wishes. [Applause]

The rejoicing which overwhelms us now as our two delegations meet must not overshadow reason and rationalism. From the results of your work during the past few days, we must come out with rational scientific basic and political results. We must thank God Almighty for the success and harmony we have attained. Then we must welcome inside and outside ourselves, in our homes and towns and countries, the results we have achieved.

Gentlemen: Our union is still a nascent one. A union that is not 1 year old yet must, firstly, be weighed properly. Secondly, it must be fully aware of the intentions of those who founded the union. If all of us on all our levels understood the motives of the lawmakers who drew up the provisions of this agreement, it would become easy for us then to mark out the road ahead.

With all honesty and sincerity, I shall speak here on behalf of my brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and on my own behalf to explain the spirit and motives of the lawmakers.

First, we can state and reiterate that this union is an honest union. Second, this union does not constitute an axis at all. Third, this union should have been a model for the past unions. Had a similar union been the model for the unions which took place among some Arab countries in the past we would not have seen the developments that took place nor we would have been faced with the setbacks we faced.

It is a flexible union engulfed in a framework of vitrue. But virtue is not flexible. There is nothing more rigid or tough than virtue. Virtue is stronger than steel, than water, than fire, than wind. Our union, which falls within the framework of virtue, is flexible. Its provisions and framework could bring no harm whatsoever. All those within the union or outside it can expect good from its provisions. It has positive aspects but no negative aspects. Rarely do such qualities exist in any international agreement.

Furthermore, this union upholds the sovereignty of every state. this is very important. We have not detracted from either Libyan or Moroccan sovereignty, other than those parts we have chosen to place in our joint asset, and those parts of our sovereignty's powers we have chosen to concede. But these concessions are firstly intentionally conceded and studied. Never will they be at any time exposed to error. Our sovereignties are complete and our regimes respect each other. Indeed, this mutual respect provides a convincing proof that differences between regimes should not stand as obstacles in the way of unity. Libya's regime is a Jamahiri one, and I do not say Jumhiri. It has its own characteristics. Our regime is a constitutional monarchy. Yet a union has been established between you and us. Thanks be to God, things are proceeding in the best possible manner. Our meeting today provides yet another proof of this.

What does all this indicate? It indicates that irrespective of the differences in the regimes and irrespective of the geographic gap between the two countries, there is a link and basic cohesion. First, we are Arabs. Second, we are both African. Third, we are both Muslims. Fourth, we are both authentic. Since it is Arab, African, Muslim and authentic, the union can only plan, construct and build for fraternity, peace, harmony, the erasing of shame, the raising of the word of God, assisting the weak, hitting at the unjust, and considering with depth and responsibility all the problems facing it, be they continental, regional, or international. [Applause]

What indicates the soundness of this framework, the framework of the treaty, is that when the idea of brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi came to me, to propose a charter for unity to the Arab states, I spoke to him on the telephone on other matters and I said to him: By God brother, I do not envy you but I feel happy for you because it was possible for me to take the Moroccan-Libyan treaty and introduce to it some small changes to make it a sound framework for dealing among Arab states. If we look at the plan for Arab union submitted by the colonel, we find that, irrespective of inter-Arab differences and discords, no state still be able, from an ideological or political-economic point of view, to say: I fear this plan. Instead, this plan guarantees everyone his sovereignty and freedom. The credit for all this is due to the fact that the spirit of the Libyan plan stems from the spirit of the Libyan-Moroccan agreement, which is reassuring and does not inspire fear. By God, the one who says he fears it is lying! I know personally what I am committed to by my path when I placed the plan in the hands of the leader of the revolution. My intention was sincere and my heart was pure.

Gentlemen, I told you at the start of the speech that we must be at the level of responsibility. Why? Because when we set out to implement this agreement, we did not set out from two individual desires. Rather, we insisted on making the will of two men the will of two peoples. We came with this treaty and placed it before our two peoples and told them you are the judges. And when the choices are presented before two whole peoples, this indicates that the choices have become sacred. It is impossible to play with the will of the peoples. [Applause]

And when the time had come, the time for the test had come, and we came to the polling booths, we found there and here one voice and a united will and a yes for the plan which leaves for any [words indistinct] room for dispute. All right. If this is the will of the people in the far Maghreb and the people in the eastern Maghreb, Libya in the East and Morocco in the West, if these two peoples say yes to tyranny, expansion, axism, etc [words indistinct], our peoples cannot be wrong to this extend. It is possible for Hassan ibn Muhammad to have an intention to encircle a certain region; it is possible for Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to have the bad intention of placing an axis [words indistinct] another. It is possible, but it is impossible for the Libyan people and the Moroccan people to plan a premeditated plan against any one of their neighbors or the inhabitants of [word indistinct]. [Applause]

Our responsibility thus is a responsibility which must be embodied in an objective. It is my great hope that the dialogue between myself and my brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will

not remain for long bilateral. We must try and test the treaty and give it more credibility. We must for now seek out ones who [words indistinct]. [Applause]

This can only come through persuasion and being convinced, convincing and [word indistinct]. It can come only if we do our utmost and show in the best possible way the purity of our souls and intentions. Yes there are on the African continent states which have no problems like the ones we have. There are states which do not have obligations to the Arab League like the ones we, Libya and Morocco, have. There are states in Africa which are not Muslim and they are not obliged to observe the rulings of the Islamic Conference. Does this mean that they should be banned from joining the African-Arab union? When we laid down [the plan for] the African-Arab Union, did we say the Islamic-Arab-African union ? No. We must seek by all our means and by all our forces and by being at the level of responsibility, we must seek third, fourth and fifth partners [words indistinct] its geographical position. For instance, I went to Madagascar [words indistinct] in West Africa. Is the geographical climate in Libya or Morocco the same commercial geographical climate, [words indistinct]?

When we choose our future partners, we must convince them that we do not seek to create axes, or blocs and that we follow what the prophet said: The more rational person is the more forgiving one.

This country is in the Mediterranean, that country on the Atlantic, a third is on the Pacific. What bound us together was not an Arab League nor an Islamic League. But what brought us together was the fact that we were all countries belonging to the Third World and that we were countries who wanted to raise the standard of our peoples. What brought us together was that we were countries who had suffered the bitter taste of colonizaiton and enslavement, and who fought the battles of liberation and the wars of dignities. This is what binds us together. But who is to convey this to the peoples?

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi? This is doubtful. Hassan II ? This is doubtful. But you as a group cannot be doubted. Hence you should convey this. [Applause]

If you convey this message and if you know how to convey it, and I am confident that you will live up to the level of responsibility, your work will bring a yield for our region and our lake. The Mediterranean is a lake. It is a lake or sea which you want to be a lake of peace and harmony, a lake of cooperation, of culture, of civilization and construction. You would be rendering to the Arab Maghreb family and to the Muslim Arab family the best service and would be performing your duty in the best possible manner.

In this speech, which I decided to deliver to you, I wanted first of all to deal with the matter of the union and not to touch on the problems in which the world finds itself embroiled, which would have turned our meeting here into a debate on racism, Palestine, Lebanon, the Iraqi war and so on, and so forth, covering the entire world. I preferred to confine myself to the framework of the union agreement. If we understand and absorb it and know how to act within its framework, then it will become easy for us to tackle these other problems afflicting the world, both the Third World and advanced world, and our views would then be sound and we would express our views and our views would then be heard and we would take a stand and our stand would be respected. May God enable us all to rise to the level of these wishes I am expressing to you from the bottom of my heart.

I wish to make yet another remark. In the future I want to erase from our dictionary the word of thanks. I have heard a great deal of thanks uttered here and there. [Applause] We must erase the word thanks from our dictionary. You are in your own country.

SUDAN

WAKH: TMC Chairman Siwar al-Dhahab To Visit Cairo

GF101216 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Jul (WAKH) — Press reports said here today that General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transistional Military Council [TMC] in Sudan, will visit Cairo in the next few days at the head of a large delegation that includes some TMC members and Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* said today that Siwar al-Dhahab will hold talks during the visit with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak which will focus on the two countries' view of the integration between them, and coordination between Egypt and Sudan in the future African summit conference.

In a dispatch from Cairo, the newspaper quoted an official source as saying that it is possible that Siwar al-Dhahab will ask for the extradition of former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri as a criminal not a political refugee.

Attorney General on Falashas, Constitution, Detainees

PM101439 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Sudanese Attorney General Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: Al-Tayyib Was Involved in Falashas Scandal"]

[Text] "The information passed by Sudanese Transitional Military Council Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab to the committee investigating the Falashas scandal provides clear evidence of former Vice President 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib's involvement." These were the words of Sudanese Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati in an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*.

The Sudanese attorney general also said that if the efforts for the extradition of former President Ja'far Numayri from Egypt failed then the matter would become a political issue to be resolved by the Sudanese people. The Cabinet, he said, still leans toward sending an official request to Egypt for Numayri's extradition.

Referring to the controversy over the Constitution in the transitional period, the attorney general said that there is no constitutional vacuum in the country because the Transitional Military Council has full authority in accordance with decision No 5 giving the council full legislative powers.

On the current dispute over the question of legislative powers, he said that the Cabinet insists that it should have the legislative powers on the basis of the charter of the alliance of nationalist force but the Transitional Military Council is maintaining silence on this matter and the alliance members have not arrived at a unified stand.

'Abd al-'Ati added: But we in the Cabinet are in agreement that the Cabinet should have the legislative powers.

On the September 1983 laws related to the enforcement of Islamic Sharia in Sudan, the attorney general said that a special committee has been formed to prepare a report on these laws which he said he was convinced should be thoroughly amended.

He added: There is some objection to the abolition of these laws but, if all parties agree, it is possible to promulgate a new law or revive the 1974 law but in an amended form including all the positive aspects of the Sharia laws as well as other laws. Alternatively, a whole new set of laws could be promulgated and called the 1985 laws.

The Sudanese attorney general stressed that the government would not release the political detainees (pillars of the former regime) unless the advisory committee says so, and that in no circumstances would the following people be released: Al-Zubayr Rajab, Mustafa Numayri, Abu al-Hasan Khalil, Salah Sakran, and Khaydar al-Sharif. Because of the blows they dealt to the national economy, he said, I do not think that the government will release them.

Referring to the detainees against whom charges of financial corruption have been proven, he said that there is an inclination to issue a "protection of the revolution" law which might also cover political corruption.

In conclusion, the Sudanese attorney general said that the theft of some documents related to some cases under investigation would not affect the course of the investigations.

Numayri's Presence in Egypt Detrimental to Ties

EA102044 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 10 Jul 85

[From "What the Papers Say" program]

[Text] Attorney General Umar Abd al-Ati, told *AL-AYYAM* newspaper that the Council of Ministers has unanimously endorsed a request to the Egyptian Government to return the deposed President Numayri to Sudan.

Umar Abd al-Ati said the extradition of the deposed to Sudan would lead to the improvement of the Egyptian-Sudanese relations and his presence in Egypt would harm the relations between the two countries and constitutes a security danger to the country.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Addis Ababa Meeting

JN101743 Khartoum SUNA in English
1715 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 10 July (SUNA) — Minister Foreign Affairs Ibrahim Taha Ayyub left here today for Addis Ababa presiding over the Sudanese delegation for the 42nd session of the ministerial council of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which will prepare for the 21st African summit held there July 18-20.

The meetings will discuss problems of drought, desertification, famine, refugees, colonization, racial discrimination, Afro-Arab cooperation, economical situation in Africa and the Palestinian question.

TUNISIA

AL-RA'Y Cited on Dealing With Opposition Groups

LD101422 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, 10 Jul (KUNA) — Tunisian weekly *AL-RA'Y* today revealed the failure of an attempt by "unknown groups" a week ago to kidnap the grand master [Al-Murshid al-'Am] of the Islamic groups in Tunisia, Rashid al-Ghanushi. The weekly said that after police interrogation last Wednesday because of a sermon which he gave in the mosque of Al-Khadra suburb in Tunis, and after his release, an unknown group tried to kidnap Al-Ghanushi by pushing him into a car. *AL-RA'Y* added that citizens foiled this kidnap attempt.

On the other hand, *AL-RA'Y* pointed out what could be described as "a difference in views between the Tunisian Prime Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior about the method of dealing with the Tunisian opposition."

It said that some of the prime minister and interior minister's assistants, who are considered to be very close to him and who assist him in his office at the Prime Ministry, "favor a rapprochment with some of the independent personalities and with some of the recognized opposition movements in Tunisia, and they stress that there are many points of agreement with these people."

The weekly pointed out that officials of the Tunisian Interior Ministry do not favor such a rapprochment.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Notes Moroccan Troops Routed

LD101921 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The southern part of the Western Sahara, where the fifth wall is being built, is ablaze, and the situation is terrible for the

Moroccan troops, and the daily events there have again been confirmed by the Polisario Front.

In a communique published today the Saharan Information Ministry announced that the Polisario Front troops have routed the Monarchist troops. Intense fighting in the region of El-bei Dia has resulted in 86 Moroccan soldiers being killed and injured, according to the Saharan Information Ministry, which shows that this Polisario Front military action is taking place in the context of the great Maghreb offensive.

The situation for the Moroccan troops in the region of Slayi Basqal Foula is also a nightmare. Mines exploded as Moroccan vehicles went past in the region of Alam Hanji. It is obvious that the situation is heating up almost everywhere in the southern part of the Western Sahara, after the same situation prevailed on the Atlantic coast.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Greets OAU Ministerial Council

EA102112 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the 42d regular session of the OAU Minsterial Council, which is meeting to discuss Africa's economic problems, the severe drought situation and to formulate an agenda to be presented to the leaders' summit, is unique in its nature and is highly regarded. He expressed his confidence that it will cope with this heavy and historic responsibility.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, stated this in a message he sent to the meeting, which opened at Africa Hall this afternoon. The message was read to the participants by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs.

In his message the comrade secretary general stated that Africa's economy, which is weak and backward owing to the pressures of international imperialism, is deteriorating to a very sad state. The additional conditions caused by nature which have now reached an unprecedented critical stage, require the joint attention and efforts of African countries. He said that in order to resolve this problem and its effects in the agricultural sector of the economy, African countries should combine their temporary priorities with their permament goals to free themselves from backwardness and strengthen their joint efforts for a solution.

The comrade secretary general said that focusing on our economic tasks does not mean we have overcome other problems, particularly the continent's political problems. He added that even though the escalating liberation struggle to eradicate the system of oppression and exploitation set up by the racist Pretoria regime in South Africa and Namibia is a historical process that will not be weakened by the intransigent stance of the racist regime, member-states jointly shoulder the responsibility of speeding up its consolidation.

Government Signs Joint Communique With Djibouti

EA101224 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1716 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Republic of Djibouti have affirmed their determination to work jointly in order to make contributions toward the effectiveness and strengthening of the OAU. The two countries affirmed this in a joint communique issued at the end of the meeting of their first joint ministerial council committee which was set up in order to strengthen relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The first meeting of the Ethiopia-Djibouti Joint Ministerial Council Committee was held in Addis Ababa 4-8 July. The Djibouti delegation to this meeting was led by Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The delegation included Moussa Buraleh Robleh, minister of commerce, transport and tourism; Ismail Omar Guelleh, an official in the President's Office; Ali Malow Guedid, first secretary of the Djibouti minister of commerce, transport and tourism; Moussa Bouh-Odowa, Djibouti's ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia; Rachad Farah, head of the Joint Relations Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; (Kari Ala) commissioner and head of Ali Sabih District; (Ahmad Aden Dehouli), director of civil aviation and meteorology; Moussa Djama, deputy director of the Djibouti national police; Ali Ahmed, head of the Industrial Development Service; (Abdullah Furah Abale), representative of the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce and Industry; (Jibil Jama Alabeh), councillor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; and Jama Muhammad, deputy chief of Agriculture and Forestry Services.

Revolutionary Ethiopia's delegation was headed by Comrade Goshu Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee and foreign minister. The delegation included: Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of transport and communications; Comrade Wollie Chekol, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of external trade; Comrade Mersie Ijigu, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister in the National Committee for Central Planning; Comrade Teshome Desta, commissioner of tourism; Comrade Mersha Tekola, deputy minister of trade; Comrade Moges Habtemariam, deputy minister of public and national security; Comrade Negusie Wolde Mikael, member of the WPE Central Committee and chief administrator of Hararge Region; Comrade Ambassador Yilma Tadese, head of the African and Middle East Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Ambassador Wesen Beshah, revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to Djibouti.

The ministerial delegations of the two countries exchanged views on ways of further developing the existing close cooperation between the two countires in the fields of transport, communications, trade, industry, tourism, culture and education, and on other issues, based on mutual desire and approved resolutions. Because the people of the two neighborly countries have a long history of friendship; the meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of complete understanding.

In the transport sector, in addition to agreeing to improve and develop security, capability, and efficiency of the Ethiopian-Djibouti Railway Company, the two countries also agreed to grant full autonomy to the joint company, and to give financial and technical support. The two countries also agreed to improve and develop communication links.

The two countries assessed cooperation in tourism and agreed to activate the tourism committee established in 1979. They agreed to make the committee work for the development of tourism of the two countries in line with the protocol agreement signed in this respect and to improve the situation for tourists to enable them to visit the two countries.

On cultural cooperation, the two countries assessed the usefulness of the cultural agreement signed in 1981 and after realizing the success of the recent Ethiopian-Djibouti sport festival held in

Addis Ababa they agreed that in future such activities should continue to be held both in Addis Ababa and Djibouti.

On education and training they expressed their satisfaction with developments in this area so far and agreed to make all necessary efforts to strengthen this cooperation further, including increasing scholarship opportunities.

They also agreed to cooperate in the fields of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries. In addition, the two sides agreed to implement the agreement reached to establish the Ethiopia-Djibouti State Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Trade Cooperation which is part of the two countries' joint ministerial council committee established to develop their friendly relations.

On the situation in the continent, the joint communique takes note of the decisiveness of peace and stability for the continent's economic and social development and points out that adherence to the principles of the OAU, the UN, and the Nonaligned Movement is very important. After exchanging views on the situation in southern Africa, the two countries called on the world community to increase its support in all sectors for SWAPO and the ANC who are fighting to eliminate apartheid and colonialism from South Africa and Namibia.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for the Palestinian peoples' struggle under the vanguard leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO. After discussing the activities carried out by Djibouti to implement the UN General Assembly resolution passed in 1981 concerning the establishment of a regional organization to help combat drought and increase development, the two sides agreed to make all necessary efforts toward the establishment of this organization. They also agreed to make all possible efforts for the strengthening of all measures based on the mutual interests of the peoples of the two countries. The joint committee stated that the next joint ministerial council meeting will be held in Djibouti.

KENYA

Foreign Minister Receives SWAPO's Nujoma

EA101924 Nairobi KNA in English 1421 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, July 10 — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has been asked to designate a team of African foreign affairs ministers to the superpowers to impress on them that Namibia has had enough of empty talk and action is now needed.

The SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma said this today when he met Kenya's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale in his office. Mr Nujoma was briefing the minister on the developments in the Namibia's struggle for independence and the imposition of the puppet regime on June the 17th Mr Nujoma said SWAPO would like the forthcoming OAU summit in Addis Ababa to impress upon the United States of America (USA), Britain and West Germany, that the only right thing to do is the implementation of UN Resolution 435 of 1978 on the independence of Namibia. The situation in Namibia is out of hand, he said with the installation of the June 17th puppet regime in Namibia by racist Botha, the racists' government is now using delaying tactics, he added, and until that puppet regime can compete with SWAPO, Botha is not going to call for elections, Mr Nujoma lamented. SWAPO's struggle is not against individual rights but against colonialism, Nujoma went on. Namibian people would like to have a right to be independent and to share in the economy fo the country, which is presently largely in the hands of the West Germans.

He expressed his satisfaction with the way the people of the USA had demonstrated against the racist government, and added African countries have a good chance to pressurise the superpowers on Namibia.

The foreign affairs minister, Mr Mwangale told Mr Nujoma that Kenya's stand on what is happening in Namibia is quite clear, We do not recognize the puppet regime, Mwangale said. The minister said the Namibian people should not give the puppet regime a chance to think that they can succeed and that the struggle must continue and intensified. He noted, the racist government had tried the same thing and the regime had failed and this one will fail too, he said.

Minister Mwangale said African countries will impress on the heads of states who will converge in New York during the 40th anniversary of the United Nations that enough is enough and we have talked a lot about Namibia and now we must go back to Resolution 435 for Namibia's independence. The fight for independence should now start right at the middle of Windhoek, Mwangale said, adding that Kenya is quite impressed by the SWAPO fighters.

Earlier the Ethiopian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Mengiste Desta briefed Minister Mwangale on the forthcoming OAU summit in Addis Ababa and handed him a special message. Both functions were witnessed by an assistant minister in the Ministry, Mr Philip Leakey and the chief of protocol, Mr Dennis Afande.

CAMEROON

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives

AB102056 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Within the framework of the strengthening of relations of cooperation between Cameroon and Japan, a Japanese delegation, led by Moriyuki Motono, Japanese deputy foreign minister, arrived in Yaounde yesterday for a 2-day working and friendship visit. During the visit, the deputy foreign minister will hold talks with some cabinet members and will sign an agreement under which Japan will donate Y600 million, about 1.2 billion CFA francs, to Cameroon. The money will help modernize continental fishing in our country.

CHAD

Opposition Group Offers To Talk With Habre

PM081623 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Jul 85 p 6

[L.Z. report: "Main Opposition Force Offers Hissein Habre 'Direct Negotiations' "]

[Text] "We condemn the Libyan policy toward Chad in general and the Democratic Revolutionary Council [CDR] in particular. We have been betrayed by the Libyans... We want direct negotiations with Hissein Habre." The man who said that to several journalists in Paris Wednesday 3 July is Thiam Tidjani, European representative of the CDR. The CDR, which is the main political and military component of the opposition to the Chadian president's regime, groups more than 60 percent of the "coalition" allied to Libya, according to French military experts, and more than 80 percent according to its leaders.

Hissein Habre will probably see this stance as proof that the strategy of "existing" inside and outside Chad by numerous visits (especially to the south of the country) is beginning to bear fruit. Indeed since last March the head of state has acquired new legitimacy, especially because Ndjamena's authority has been imposed on the southern guerrillas and population. In addition, negotiations behind the scenes between the Ndjamena government's representatives and the groups opposing Mr Habre have never been so numerous. In this respect, the "opening" which Mr Tidjani's stance seems to herald is perhaps the most significant since the French troops left Chad, provided, of course, that Mr Tidjani's position is not repudiated by other CDR leaders.

It had long been known that relations between the Libyan troops on the one hand and the fighters of Goukouni Oueddei's former National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] and Acheikh Ibn Omar's CDR on the other had grown markedly more trained, especially because of the policy of forced "Libyanization" carried out by Tripoli throughout the Borkou, Ennedi, and Tibesti regions. However, relations between the two sides have become openly conflictive since the arrest in Fada in November of Acheikh Ibn Omar in the company of 19 of his companions. Since then, five of them have returned. They reported how, with the GUNT's complicity, the Libyans engineered the disappearance of the CDR leader whom nobody has since seen.

The CDR spokesman is now launching an appeal to the international community to secure Acheikh's release. CDR members intend to take advantage of the OAU summit which will be held in Addis Ababa 18 to 21 July to spark off a debate on this point. Mr Tidjani think that the "days of illusions" with Libya are over. In the CDR's view "There is now no question of launching a military operation against anybody," especially not against Ndjamena, because "now is the time for rebuilding." "The main enemy," he added, "is the Chadians who refuse to negotiate and those who want to find solutions in place of the Chadians."

Mr Tidjani stresses that last January there were new clashes between these Libyan elements and the CDR in Faya, and then in April in Sidra on the Mediterranean coast where there is a large colony of Chadian refugees.

Everywhere, he said, the Libyans are keeping Chadian elements under strict control, rationing food, water, and fuel. In these conditions it is difficult to talk of an "open" rebellion by the CDR against Libya which, Mr Tidjani added, "is making every effort to divide and discourage us."

With regard to the opening of direct negotiations with Mr Habre, the CDR spokesman expressed the view that there is at present an "impetus for reconciliation" and, while not wishing to "recognize Hissein Habre as head of state," he is not making this question a precondition. Will the Chadian head of state take up the offer being made to him in this way?

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Foreign Minister Receives DPRK, French Envoys

AB071520 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Marcelino Nguema Onguene, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, received in audience the following personalities in his office this afternoon. The first to be received was His Excellency Kang Sun-myong, DPRK ambassador to Malabo, with whom he discussed issues relating to bilateral agreements existing between the DPRK and Equatorial Guinea. The second to be received by Minister Onguene was His Excellency Pierre Cornec, France's ambassador to Equatorial Guinea, with whom he discussed the relations of friendship existing between their countries.

GABON

Foreign Minister Leaves for OAU Conference

AB092022 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Martin Bongo, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, left Libreville for Addis Ababa this morning. In the Ethiopian capital Minister Bongo will from Wednesday take part

in the OAU ministerial conference which will prepare for the summit scheduled for 18 July in Addis Ababa.

It is to be recalled that President Bongo will not take part in the 22d OAU summit which will be attended by 48 [as heard] member-countries including the SDAR, as Morocco withdrew from the OAU last November and Zaire suspended its participation because of the presence of the SDAR.

RWANDA

PRC Vice Minister of Security Arrives for Visit

EA101308 Kigali Domestic Service in French
0430 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Summary] PRC Vice Minister of Public Security Wang Wentong arrived in Kigali yesterday for a 9-day visit to our country.

BURKINA FASO

Communique Denotes Security Zone in Ouagadougou

AB090856 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Communique issued by the High Command of the National Armed Forces on 9 July in Ouagadougou]

[Excerpts] The comrade commander in chief of the High Command of the National Armed Forces informs the militant population of Kadiogo Province in general, and of the town sections 9, 17, 18, and 19 in particular, that the zone bounded on the north by the Ouagadougou-Bobo Dioulasso railroad, on the east by the tarred ring-road along the National Sports Institute, on the south by the Ouagadougou-Bobo Dioulasso National Road No 1, and in the west by the mechanical workshop of the Manutention Africaine Company, is henceforth proclaimed a very high security zone. This also goes for the zone between the Gounguin transmitter and the Sonabel II where strict security control is now in force. All those working in these sensitive areas must submit themselves to very strict checks and they must also comply strictly with the prescribed instructions on identity checks.

However, a list of timetables and duty personnel will be given daily to those responsible for security in these areas.

All violators will subject themselves to being shot without warning. The commander in chief of the High Command of the National Armed Forces counts on the revolutionary understanding of each and every one in spite of the inconveniences involved in this new situation.

A revolutionary person is a disciplined and demanding person, highly respectful of instructions, especially concerning security matters. These measures have been in force since Monday, 8 July 1985.

The fatherland or death, we shall win!

GUINEA

Ivorian, Togolese Ministers Urge Leniency for Coupists

AB101648 Paris AFP in French 1417 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Dakar, 10 Jul (AFP) — Ivory Coast and Togo are [words indistinct] so that the government will be lenient toward the authors of the 4 July abortive coup d'etat, it was learned today from diplomatic sources here.

The Ivorian and Togolese ministers of foreign affairs went to Conakry on Monday with messages to this effect from Presidents Houphouet-Boigny and Gnassingbe Eyadema, the same sources said.

It will be recalled that General Lansana Conte told a mass rally that the principal authors of the putsch would be executed. "I will kill those who killed or wounded innocent people," the Guinean head of state said.

Meanwhile, no decision was made this morning about the possible reopening of the borders, which were closed a day after the coup attempt, the diplomatic sources observed. The same sources believe that the borders may only be reopened over the weekend or early next week. Conakry Radio today continued to broadcast messages of support for the head of state, mainly from governors and prefects.

GUINEA-BISSAU

President Vieira Begins Visit to Portugal

For Lisbon media coverage of the visit to Portugal by President Joao Bernardo Vieira see the Portugal section of the 8 July Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LIBERIA

Unity Party Chief Urges Repeal of Council Decree

AB101040 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The chairman of the Unity Party, UP, Dr S.W. Kallun, has called for the repeal of the controversial PRC [People's Redemption Council] Decree 88A to enable politicians to speak freely on issues during this political process. Yesterday's edition of *FOOTPRINTS* quotes Dr Kallun as saying the political process will not be smooth if the decree still remains hanging within the surface of the clouds as the campaign goes on. Dr Kallun said if Decree 88A is repealed, Liberians will also be given a chance to really hear the parties and political participants speak of facts surrounding certain issues that are the order of the day. The paper further quotes the UP chairman as maintaining that with such a dark cloud hanging over political participants, a true discussion of national issues which should give the Liberian people a better chance to follow will not be possible.

Election Committee Chairman on National Campaign

AB101350 Dakar PANA in English 1143 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Monrovia, 10 July, (LINA/PANA) — The chairman of Liberia's Special Elections Commission (Secom), Counsellor Emmett Harmon, has warned politicians against violence or any "unfair" practices that would negate current efforts to return Liberia to democratic civilian rule in January, 1986. He said politicians in the country needed to "conduct themselves and their parties with clean hands, fairness and respect for the rights of other."

Mr Harmon was speaking at a press conference in Monrovia on Monday when his commission officially opened the campaigning of all political parties in the country to pave the way for the October-November legislative and presidential elections. So far, only two of the six political parties have obtained permission from Secom to contest the elections. They are the National Demo-

cratic Party of Liberia (NDPL), which supports head of state Samuel K. Doe's candidacy for president, and the Unity Party (UP) of former chairman of the constitutional advisory assembly, Dr Edward B. Kesselly.

The United People's Party (UPP) of former Foreign Minister G. Baccus Matthews is now involved in a legal tussle over its probation, while the probated documents of the Liberia Action Party (LAP) of former law school dean, Counsellor Tuan Wreh, were in June nullified by the Supreme Court of Liberia until an objection filed against the party was settled. An objection was also filed against UPP's probation on 1 July by Interim National Assembly (INA) member John Bartuah who alleged that Mr Matthews and his supporters were "socialist-oriented."

The Liberian People's Party (LPP) of former university professor Dr Amos Sawyer, who is now banned from politics by government, and the Liberia Unification Party (LUP) of school teacher Gabriel Kpolleh are yet to be certificated by Secom.

Under Secom's guidelines, each proposed party is to deposit an amount of 150,000 dollars in cash and property bonds and a partisan list of 750 persons with the commission as pre-registration requirements.

Both NDPL and UP, the two parties qualified so far to campaign, appear to be pro-Western as they share an common policy to pursue the free enterprise system to the limit.

NDPL Chairman Mr Kekura Kpoto told a press conference in Monrovia 8 July that his party would pursue the free enterprise system and a policy of "reconciliation, reconstruction and reinstitution of those values, ideals, philosophies and principles" that are indispensable to a "viable, progressive and happy society." He said the NDPL remains committed to victory through "participatory democracy", and said it will pursue the democratic process to the limit as is "practical and adaptable" to Liberia's "traditions, customs, culture and heritage."

Unity Party Chairman Dr Jabaru Carlon confirmed his party's commitment to the free enterprise system at a similar press conference, and said the party also believed in a multi-party democracy, and respect for basic human rights. He, however, appealed to the Interim National Assembly (INA), to repeal its Decree Number 88A which he said was a hurdle in the way of the entire electoral process.

The decree forbids the spreading of "rumors, lies and disinformation", which are punishable by an unspecified prison term.

MALI

Traore Discusses ECOWAS Summit, Mauritanian Ties

AB092134 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The head of state, General Moussa Traore, arrived in Bamako this morning from Nouakchott where he was on a 24-hour working visit. Before going to Mauritania, President Traore was in Lome to attend the 8th ECOWAS summit and after Lome, he went to Accra for a working visit. On arrival this morning, the head of state was welcomed at the airport by General Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] accompanied by members of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC], the government, the National Assembly, and the diplomatic corps.

In a statement to the national press, President Moussa Traore said that the ECOWAS summit will strengthen the organization and that his visits were aimed at strengthening relations between Bamako and Nouakchott, on the one hand, and Accra and Bamako, on the other. Let us listen to the head of state:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, could you tell us about our relations with Mauritania and the outcome of the talks you held with your Mauritanian counterpart on how our two countries cooperate in seeking solutions to the problems of the subregion while taking into account our particular geopolitical situation?

[Traore] Indeed, the geopolitical situation of both Mali and Mauritania is a particular one because we have always been one of the more secure and stable countries of the subregion. That is why, during the talks I held with President Ould Sid Ahmed Taya Maayouia, we decided to strengthen this security and stability in the subregion. We also decided to strengthen bilateral cooperation between our two countries and to discuss ways and means to join'ly find a solution to the problems of drought and desert encroachment in the region, in the subregion, and on the international level in Africa. Our similarity of views on these problems will be used during the forthcoming OAU summit which will center on economic problems and also on the problem of drought which concerns all the countries of the subregion.

And as for our relations with Mauritania, and especially as far as Africa is concerned, the main problem to be solved is the problem of communications and telecommunications which should be insisted upon during the next OAU summit in addition to all the other economic problems which will be discussed.

Before concluding, I would like to thank the Togolese, Ghanaian, and Mauritanian authorities as well as the peoples of the capitals I visited and their governments for the warm welcome and the hospitality accorded to my delegation and myself during our visit to their countries. [End recording]

It will be recalled that the head of state was accompanied by several members of the BEC and the government.

NIGERIA

Zimbabwean Plan for 1-Party State Assessed

AB101128 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 10 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The recently concluded elections in Zimbabwe engages the attention of the *GUARDIAN*. It advises Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to tread with caution in the administration of the

country despite his party's overwhelming victory. It reminds Mr Mugabe that from the election results, the support of his main rival, Joshua Nkomo, is still unassailable in Matabeleland. With this support firmly rooted in ethnic feelings, says the paper, it would be dangerous to proclaim a 1-party state in Zimbabwe. And if the fear of similar dominance by the Ndebeles is arrested, continues the *GUARDIAN*, their alienation in the Zimbabwean mainstream of life could be increased in a 1-party state. The same attitude, the paper notes, is called for in the management of the country's race relations especially because of the threat from South Africa.

And in a related editorial, the *NEW NIGERIAN* observes that contrary to Western media's wishful commentaries, Zimbabwe's general elections have taken place successfully in a free and fair atmosphere. The paper congratulates Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at proving his detractors wrong and for winning such clear majority that has surprised even his well wishers. It notes that the last 5 years of Mugabe's ZANU administration have not been smooth.

The *NEW NIGERIAN* says there has been an uneasy relationship with the white community and Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU. It is in view of these difficulties and probable dangers that the paper says Mugabe ought to shelve his plan for a 1-party state until after he has made inroads into his rivals' strongholds and got accepted.

ANGOLA

KUP Cites UNITA Attack East of Cabinda

MB101555 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 10 Jul (KUP) — Eight MPLA troops were taken prisoner after UNITA armed forces attacked a FAPLA detachment 7 km east of Cabinda, the provincial capital on the way to Subantando. In the battle 22 MPLA soldiers were killed, according to the latest UNITA armed forces communique issued today.

From the Moxico warfront, the communique disclosed that 2 Cubans, and 1 Portuguese, along with 15 MPLA, troops were killed near Mucussuege as they tried to penetrate UNITA lines in the Luao sector. In this clash, UNITA forces captured 18 weapons, 1 82-mm mortar, 1 RPK firearm, and hundreds of ammunition.

On the central warfront, the MPLA position at Chipipa, situated between Huambo and Alto Hama, was attacked and 58 MPLA troops were killed. Ten prisoners suspected to be UNITA collaborators were freed from their cells. (?Among the war materiel captured) were 7 Soviet Masusers [as received], 225 loaded (?magazines), 325 82-mm moartar shells, 403 60-mm moartar shells, a large supply of medicines, and 1,231,000 kwanzas.

Iranian Envoy Delivers Message to Dos Santos

MB101939 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola received in Luanda today a personal message from 'Ali Khamene'i, his Iranian counterpart. The message was delivered at Futungo de Belas by (?Moiktabar Numeini), Iranian deputy minister of foreign affairs, during a short audience which was attended by Franca van Dunem, Angolan deputy minister of external relations.

The Iranian envoy arrived in Luanda last Sunday, with the specific mission delivered the message to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Iran is involved in a bitter, violent war against its neighbor Iraq. Iran is making worldwide diplomatic efforts to end the hostilities.

Recently Luanda, Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Radovan Vlajkovic, president of Yugoslavia expressed regret over the enormous loss of human lives and material damages caused by the conflict, and they appealed to both Iran and Iraq to start negotiations in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and of the nonaligned policy.

BOTSWANA

Masire Meets New Soviet Envoy, Lauds Ties

MB100955 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has commended the Soviet Union on the support given by that country at the United Nations Security Council in adopting the resolution condemning what he said was the unprovoked and unwarranted acts of aggression perpetrated by the South African Government against Botswana on 14 June. Dr Masire was responding to an accreditation speech by Mr Viktor Krivda, the Soviet ambassador to Botswana at the state house this afternoon. He said that Botswana appreciated the role played by the Soviet Union in the liberation struggle in southern Africa to which it has contributed materially and morally.

Dr Masire said that the Soviet contribution to the struggle in Africa and elsewhere [words indistinct] opposition to colonialism and neocolonialism. He added that Botswana, like the Soviet Union, believes in the concept of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness and encouraged Russia's efforts to arrive at worldwide disarmament. The president said that in order for the world to be at peace, the economic disparity between developed and developing countries must be reviewed. He called for appropriate internationally agreed principles, to the establishment of a just and equitable new international economic order. On bilateral relations, President Masire pointed out that Soviet technical and formal education, as well as security assistance, have benefitted Botswana greatly.

In his accreditation speech, Ambassador Krivda said that his country followed with attention and respect the industrious efforts of the Batswana and the Botswana Government, which, he said, were aimed at the consolidation of their sovereign state and at the economic and cultural development of their country in the complicated conditions of southern Africa. Mr Krivda said that the Soviet Union vigorously condemns the aggressive policy of South Africa and its (?revolting) apartheid system. He pledged Russian support for the Frontline States and liberation movements. Ambassador Krivda said that the Soviet Union would continue to build its relations with Botswana and other newly independent states on the basis of friendship, equality, respect, and noninterference in their internal affairs.

LESOTHO

Information Minister Discusses Freedom of Press

MB101327 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of information and broadcasting, the Honorable D.T. Sixishe, says the government will not interfere with Lesotho's only daily newspaper, *THE NATION*.

In a front-page story published in today's edition of the newly launched paper, Mr Sixishe says unbiased coverage of criticism by the newspaper will contribute toward solutions of problems in

Lesotho. He expressed the hope that the Lesotho daily will give the people what they had wanted for a long time, and also that the newspaper would expose corruption.

The minister said that to date the Lesotho Government has not interfered in press freedom, even though newspapers in the country had been vociferously antigovernment.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives Visiting Cuban Economic Official

MB101813 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] In Maputo this afternoon, President Samora Machel received Lester Rodriguez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba. Speaking during the courtesy call, the Mozambican head of state said that the situation prevailing in southern Africa and in the region is complex.

In reply, Lester Rodriguez expressed gratitude for the magnificent working conditions made available to him during his 4-day visit to the Mozambican capital. Lester Rodriguez is leading a Cuban delegation currently visiting our country to take part in the sixth session of the joint economic commission between the two states.

Portuguese Party Leader Discusses Rebel Ties

MB101653 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Dr Lucas Pires, leader of the Center Democratic Party [CDS] of Portugal, gave a press conference to national and foreign news media in Maputo last night marking the end of his 2-day visit to Mozambique.

Asked to comment on the support given by several Portuguese individuals to the armed bandits involved in the destabilization of Mozambique, the CDS leader said:

[Begin Pires recording] First, we are not certain, nor do we have conclusive evidence of involvement of any Portuguese individual in this matter. Moreover, we also believe that it is wrong to speak of a Portuguese role in this issue because, really, as far as we are aware, there is no political party....[Changes thought] In short, we are, in fact, speaking on behalf of our party. No official Portuguese quarter gives support to any Mozambican political or military movement, that is, opposition guerrilla movements which carry out any type of violent actions. In Portugal there is no official support from any legal institution. In a nutshell, we believe that this is basically a question concerning Mozambique's internal security. Of course, as a humanist and Christian Democratic Party we profoundly regret all acts of violence, which in most cases put the lives of innocent people at stake. So, this is our view in every independent country, regardless of the circumstances. [End recording]

Released Foreigners Not Welcome To Remain

MB101158 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 100 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Two of three Europeans who were released from detention in Mozambique at the weekend will not be welcomed to remain in the country. The two, who were secondary school teachers in the northern province of Nampula, are Dutchman Richard Fluit and Englishman John Wilson. They had been detained 9 weeks ago on suspicion of involvement in activities that threatened state security. They were released as an act of clemency by decision of President Samora Machel. Both are still in Nampula town and are expected to fly to Maputo soon.

Mozambique's foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, said last night that there were criminal accusations against them and it will therefore be difficult for them to remain in Mozambique. Mr Chissano said that a third foreigner detained in connection with the case, Dutch Doctor [name indistinct] van der Berg, had been completely cleared. Dr van der Berg is seriously ill with a blood ailment and was flown by air ambulance to hospital in Holland yesterday.

NAMIBIA

Government Gives Amnesty to Former SWAPO Leader

HK100616 Hong Kong AFP in English 0451 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Windhoek, July 10 (AFP) — A former vice-president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), Mishake Muyongo, and three of his followers have been granted amnesty here amid speculation that they might join forces with Namibia's South African-installed transitional government.

Justice Minister Fanuel Kozonguizi said Mr Muyongo was freed early Tuesday. The three others pardoned were Gideon Mutengo, David Mutabilezi and Godwin Syongo.

They were released after 30 days compulsory detention at Katima Mulilo, in Namibia's northern Caprivi strip, after accepting last month the standing amnesty offer introduced in 1980.

The offer stipulates that guerrillas wishing to return to Namibia have to renounce violence unconditionally. Applicants are then questioned for 30 days before their release is authorised.

Mr. Muyongo was vice-president of SWAPO, which has waged a 19-year guerrilla war against South Africa's occupation of Namibia in defiance of United Nations resolutions, some of which called for its independence.

He then broke away from SWAPO and returned to the Caprivi National Union (CANU), a founder organisation of SWAPO.

He and several followers applied for amnesty while in Zambia, shortly before the inauguration of the new transitional government last month.

CANU left SWAPO in 1980, alleging that the party discriminated against Namibians from Caprivi, while SWAPO accused CANU of fomenting tribalism.

There has been speculation in Windhoek that Mr Muyongo may be invited to join one of the six internal parties which form the transitional government.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Seize Dutch National From Embassy

HK110230 Hong Kong AFP in English 0204 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The Hague, July 10 (AFP) — South African police have forced their way into the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria and dragged out a Dutch national who earlier escaped from their custody, a government spokesman said today.

Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek summoned the South African Ambassador here today to deliver a strong protest over the violation of the Netherland's diplomatic compound, which took place yesterday.

The spokesman said that Dutch anthropologist Klaas de Jonge, a lecturer in Harare, Zimbabwe, was arrested on June 23 and had been held in custody without visits since then. He managed to break away from his escorts and enter the embassy waiting room, still wearing handcuffs, as he was being taken to the scene of his alleged offence, which has not been disclosed.

Mr de Jonge's ex-wife, Helena Pastoor, was arrested on June 28. Her alleged offence also has not been revealed.

Police Spokesman on Detention

MB110546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The government of the Netherlands has accused the SAP of entering the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria yesterday and redetaining a Netherlands citizen, Mr Klaas de Jonghe, who had sought refuge in the building. A spokesman for the Netherlands Foreign Ministry said in the Hague that the South African ambassador, Mr David Louw, had been summoned by the foreign minister, Mr Hans van den Broek, to receive a strong protest against the violation of diplomatic immunity. According to Radio Netherlands, Mr van den Broek, had demanded of Mr Louw, that Mr de Jonghe be returned to the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria.

Earlier a spokesman for the police Public Relations Division said in Pretoria, that Mr de Jonghe, who was detained under South African security legislation about 2 weeks ago, had tried to escape during the investigation into his detention, but that he had been foiled in his attempt. The Department of Foreign Affairs has been approached by our Pretoria news office and a spokesman has confirmed that Mr Louw was summoned by the the Netherlands Foreign Ministry. However, the spokesman declined to elaborate before Mr Louw's report on the matter had been received.

Mr de Jonghe, who is reputed to be a sociologist, was a history teacher in Harare, Zimbabwe. Earlier, he worked in Mozambique. Last week, a Netherlands woman, who traveled under the name of Helena Pastoora, was detained by police in South Africa, after she had allegedly fled from Harare. News reports from Harare claim that Helena Pastoora and Mr de Jonghe are man and wife.

Envoy on Situation

MB111219 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The South African ambassador to the Netherlands, Mr David Louw, says that in his talks with the Netherlands foreign minister, Mr Hans van den Broek, he was not able to give an assurance that the South African police had not entered the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria to redetain an escaped detainee, Mr Klaas de Jonghe. Mr Louw told our Johannesburg news office that he had told Mr van den Broek that the matter was being investigated. As soon as it had been finalized, he would inform him of the situation.

Mr Louw said that Mr Van den Broek had expressed concern about the incident, but there was no question of the Netherlands Government taking any kind of diplomatic action against South Africa in retaliation. Mr Louw said that he foresaw more meetings with Mr van den Broek, as the facts of the matter came to light. Mr Louw said that the meeting had taken place in a very cordial atmosphere, and that working relations between the Governments of South Africa and the Netherlands were good.

The incident arose when Mr de Jonghe tried to escape from police detention in Pretoria, and was reapprehended. Mr de Jonghe is being held under security legislation.

STAR Notes Status of U.S. Diplomatic Relations

MB101717 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] Washington — The United States Government is showing no signs yet of coming out of its diplomatic huff and sending its ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, back to South Africa.

And while Mr Nickel waits in Washington for word to return to his post, his South African counterpart here, ambassador-designate Mr Herman Beukes, is waiting to present his credentials to President Reagan and the secretary of State, Mr George Shultz.

The two events appear to be linked and sources say South Africa will not move until the Americans make a decision.

In contrast to his predecessor, Mr Brand Fourie, who became a familiar face on American television, Mr Beukes has kept a relatively low profile in Washington. It is understood he will probably continue to do so until the credentials issue is settled

Ambassador Nickel has also kept away from newsmen, declining interview requests.

He was withdrawn from South Africa for consultations following a series of events that dismayed the Reagan administration which considered them damaging to U.S. peace efforts in Southern Africa.

These were the South African incursion into Cabinda, the establishment of an interim government in Windhoek, and the raid in Gaborone.

Simultaneous with Mr Nickel's withdrawal came a U.S. announcement that the events were being reviewed.

However, senior administration officials, have said that the basic policy of constructive engagement will continue.

Commentary on Harboring ANC 'Terrorists'

MB100802 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "Terrorism"]

[Text] President Reagan of the United States' call on the international community to act against the so-called confederation of terrorist states is to be welcomed. It is high time that the democratic and civilized world took and firm stand against terrorism everywhere without exception. Certainly, a country such as Botswana, which has been shown to harbor ANC terrorists, should be included in such actions. At the same time, Western countries such as Britain should think again about the sanctuary they are giving to the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], as well as SWAPO.

The ANC can no longer claim that it is a mere political organization, and that Britain and other Western states are therefore obliged in terms of democratic principles to allow it to operate from that country. At its recent conference in Zambia, the ANC declared its intention of concentrating increasingly on soft civilian targets in South Africa. This is not a new tactic, but it is the first time the ANC has stated its intentions so blatantly. The most dramatic and deplorable example of the ANC hitting a soft target was the Pretoria bomb blast, in which a car bomb was exploded in one of the city's main streets. Recently, a bomb also went off outside a restaurant in Durban, and the houses of two members of parliament were bombed in Cape Town.

In other words, by word and deed, the ANC is not merely a political organization. It is not merely an organization at war with the South African authorities, hitting targets associated with the government. It is an organization which openly declares that it is employing the tactics of terrorism which lead to the death of civilians. This being the case, the ANC falls firmly in the same category as the Beirut hijackers, and all countries which support or harbor the ANC must know that they are giving succor to terrorists.

As far as South Africa is concerned, any country which allows terrorists to attack South African targets will have to bear the consequences. South Africa is intent on living in peace and harmony with her neighbors, but it is impossible to do so if a neighbor gives sanctuary to killers of innocent civilians.

SAPA Details DPRK Troops Training SWAPO, ANC

MB100720 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The SAPA reports that more 3,000 DPRK regular troops and 1,000 military advisers are now stationed in Angola. The news agency quotes Western military experts in the Zairian capital of Kinshasa as saying that there had been a steady increase in the number of DPRK soldiers in Angola. The increase follows the conclusion of an agreement between the Marxist Angolan and DPRK Governments 2 years ago.

The news agency says the experts have not indicated whether the DPRK troops are being deployed in action against the UNITA movement. They say the DPRK troops are stationed at special camps north of Luanda, and the advisers are giving military and ideological training to the members of SWAPO and the ANC.

SWAZILAND

Bhekimpi Congratulates Mugabe on Victory

MB110512 Mbabane Television Service in English 1815 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has sent a message of congratulations to his Zimbabwean counterpart, Mr Robert Mugabe, on his reelection as prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The message reads in part:

I have the honor to extend my heart-felt congratulations on your reelection as prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe. I have no doubt that under your wise leadership Zimbabwe will continue to maintain its vigilant stand to secure the peace and stability of our subregion. It adds, our two countries enjoy strong bonds of friendship and cordial relations. It is my fervent hope and prayer that these relations will continue to flourish and grow from strength to strength.

Parliamentary Election Scheduled for 15 Jul

MB101907 Mbabane Television Service in English 1815 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Indvuna ye Tinkundla [governor of the Electoral College constituencies], Mr Mndeni Shabalala, today announced the holding of by-elections for 3 members of parliament at 1000 at Lobamba on Monday 15 July. Mr Shabalala said the elections, to be conducted by the Electoral College, will be held to fill the vacancies left by three members of parliament, Dr Veleleni Dlamini, the late Princess Pholile, and Dr Sishayi Nxumalo. A fourth vacancy, he said, woudl be filled by a member nominated by the head of state. Mr Shabalala urged all members of the Electoral College to report at Lobamba on Monday along with their tindvuna [governors] and subjects.

ZIMBABWE

Situation Remains 'Normal' in Harare Suburbs

MB101800 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The situation in Harare's high-density suburbs is now back to normal. The restoration of peace follows an appeal by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and several government ministers urgning people not to take the law into their own hands. Police and Army personnel have been patrolling the suburbs instructing evicted members of minority parties to return to their homes. A tour of Glenora, Highfield, and Glenview by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation showed that most of the evicted families reoccupied their houses last night or this morning.

A statement from the mayor of Harare, Councillor Oliver Chidawu, says the council has not yet assessed the extent and cost of damage to municipal houses. The statement said most of the damaged houses are on home ownership schemes and the City Council will therefore not be responsible for repairs. A government spokesman has warned that police will take action against any individuals who take the law into their own hands.

Meanwhile, a police spokesman has told the ZBC that three people were killed and several others were injured in the inter-party violence which erupted in some parts of the country. The spokesman said 31 people were arrested for involvement in the violence.

Senior UANC Official Plans To Join ZANU-PF

MB101845 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] A senior official of the UANC [United African National Council] has resigned to join ZANU-PF. Chris Mbanga, a close aide of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was the UANC deputy secretary general and secretary for presidential affairs.

Comrade Mbanga announced his resignation through ZIANA today, saying the move was prompted by the fact that politically the UANC has been rendered irrelevant by the Zimbabwean electorate. He recalled that as early as 1975 Zimbabwean nationalist organizations agreed that the leadership problem would be resovled through 1-man, 1-vote.

The former UANC official noted that the masses of Zimbabwe had now demonstrated twice that ZANU-PF is the people's party.

Defense Secretary on Fight Against Dissidents

MB100616 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The secretary for defense, Comrade James Chitauro, has appealed to the Zimbabwe National Army, [ZNA] to be always prepared for war against the country's enemies who are bent on causing chaos. The secretary was speaking at the passing out parade of 855 members of the ZNA's 22d Infantry Battalion at the Battalion Battle School in Nyanga yesterday.

The graduates, who were trained with the assistance of the British military advisory training team, had just completed 14 weeks training in basic map reading, weapon handling, signals communication, and conventional fighting methods. Comrade Chitauro said the immediate task is to make dissidents feel the wrath and power of the Army by destroying their strength and morale.

Indian Army Chief of Staff Begins Visit

MB080617 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The Indian Army chief of staff, General Arun Vaidya, arrived in the capital yesterday, to exchange views with the Zimbabwe Army commander, Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo. The Indian general, who was met by his Zimbabwean counterpart, Major General (Shepadarva), has been to Nigeria, where he held talks with the defense minister and head of state. He said his government is friendly to all African countries and is ready to give help to any African country that is in need of it. General Vaidya will fly to Botswana later today.